



Daily Report—

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
13 November 1992**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-220

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Angola

The BBC reported that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, has "fully" accepted the UN plan to resolve the current crisis. Citing an interview with Jonas Savimbi carried by Lisbon Radio, Savimbi said that "observers will no longer oversee the Angolan peace process, only the United Nations. The Americans, Portuguese and Russians will have to leave, only the United Nations is necessary."

Kenya

Following a ruling in favor of a FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] petition by the High Court of Kenya, the Electoral Commission has "postponed until further notice" the "nomination of presidential, parliamentary and civic candidates," Nairobi TV reported.

Liberia

The Interim Government announced that the free port of Monrovia is open and that "all ships carrying essential commodities for Monrovia and which are granted permission by the Interim Government of National Unity to dock at the free port will be free to do so," Monrovia Radio reported. Further, according to information available, the Interim Government also stated that "James Spriggs Payne Airport is still open to traffic, and some commercial flights are still using the airport."

Cameroon

German Envoy on Possible Aid Suspension

AB121114992 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Excerpt] The German ambassador to Cameroon, His Excellency Eberhard Udelbeke, has talked to Radio Cameroon reporters on foreign media reports about a possible suspension of German aid to Cameroon.

[Begin recording] The information (?Radio France International) gave was not correct because this decision was not made by the German Parliament. It was just a proposal made by the chairman of the parliamentary cooperation commission. It was a decision which, for the time being, is only binding on Professor (Hugh Haight) who made the statement on his own behalf. He asked the German Government to temporarily suspend its aid to Cameroon in protest against the human rights violation that occurred after the presidential elections. I repeat, this is not a decision made by the German Parliament, nor is it a decision made by the cooperation commission which has not yet sat. Is it also not a German Government decision.

I cannot predict the outcome of the commission's meeting but one should not underestimate Prof. (Haight)'s stand. I believe that the outcome of the discussions will depend mostly on developments in the Cameroon situation. For the time being, we have a cooperation program that is still functioning. Intergovernmental negotiations on the 1992-93 (?program) were scheduled to take place on 3 November when the head of state was sworn in so we had to postpone the meeting to a later date. For the moment, the cooperation program between our two countries is still functioning. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo

Minister's Team Calls for Assembly Dissolution

AB1211210792 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Text] In Congo, the outgoing government of Prime Minister Stephane Bongho-Nouara has reiterated the position it made public last week. The Bongho-Nouara team, which is running the everyday affairs of the country, has appealed to President Pascal Lissouba to dissolve the National Assembly.

Rwanda

Foreign Minister, Party Officials Meet 9 Nov

EA1211145092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] According to a communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the minister responsible for the department met officials of recognized

political parties of Rwanda on 9 November. During the meeting, which was in line with preparations for the next Arusha negotiations, only seven [figure as heard] parties were represented. These are the Republican Democratic Movement, the Liberal Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Ecologists' Party, the Rwandan People's Democratic Union, and the Democratic Party. The others, two of which are represented in the government, did not respond to the invitation.

The minister and his interlocutors held discussions on the procedure for setting up the transitional government and the problem of the war.

On the first point, views differ. Some parties fear that they will not be represented in the next transitional government, while others do not fear this, since Article 14 of the Arusha protocol which was signed on 30 October stipulates, *inter alia*, that the parties which were part of the government on 16 April will decide by consensus on which other parties will take part in the transitional government.

Concerning the formation of the transitional national assembly, the debate is open to the various parties after which an appropriate formula will be chosen for the advancement of the democratization process.

Tackling the problem of war displaced which was not forgotten by the negotiators, the minister deplored the fact that their precarious condition had served as a political weapon for some parties. However, he stressed that the return of the displaced to their homes could only reasonably be envisaged once the war ends, that is after the signing of the peace accord.

The communique of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation recalled that the meeting had initially been planned for 5 November but that it was postponed because of the negative response given to the invitation by most of the parties.

Zaire

Human Rights League Denounces Kolwezi Killings

AB1311092392 Paris AFP in French 1245 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Nov (AFP)—The Zairian Human Rights League issued a communique today on the killings in the Kolwezi region by soldiers of the 143d Infantry Battalion. These soldiers reportedly acted in reprisal to the murder of their commandant on 6 November by the youth militia of the Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans Party of former Prime Minister Nguz A Karl-I-Bond. AZAP [ZAIRIAN PRESS AGENCY] for its part carried a statement by the interim commandant of the Kolwezi Military Region condemning the acts of reprisal by the soldiers against civilians.

Kenya

More on FORD Postponement of Nominations Suit

Nominations 'Postponed Until Further Notice'

EA1211213092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Following a High Court ruling this morning that the Electoral Commission stop the nomination process, the chairman of the commission, Justice Chesoni, has announced that nomination for presidential, parliamentary, and civic candidates has been postponed until further notice. The nominations were scheduled for tomorrow [13 November] and Saturday. Chesoni said language boards should continue testing prospective candidates who require to be tested for proficiency in the English and Kiswahili languages. The chairman also asked the returning and coordinating officers to continue with necessary arrangements for the elections.

Separately, Attorney General Amos Wako said he did not agree with the ruling of the court on the matter this morning but that he had no choice but to respect and obey the ruling. Wako, who issued a statement immediately after the ruling by Justice Thomas Mbaluto, said the electoral process which the country was undergoing was so fundamental to the wellbeing of this nation that, where appropriate, it should and must override other issues and concerns. He said the process must not be diverted by legal tussles except where it was completely and absolutely necessary. [passage omitted]

Odinga Hails Court Decision

EA1211215592 Nairobi KNA in English 1517 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 12 Nov (KNA)—The chairman of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya, Mr. Oginga Odinga, today hailed the judgment passed this morning by the High Court of Kenya ordering the Electoral Commission to extend the nomination exercise which ends today. He said the ruling made by Justice Tom Mbaluto was enough reason and basis for men of conscience who were involved in the "illegal amendment" to honourably resign.

Mr. Odinga, addressing a press conference at his party's headquarters at Agip House, said that the Electoral Commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Zakaria Chesoni was now obliged to follow the law and allow for a minimum period of 21 days within which registered parties may nominate their parliamentary and civic candidates. This means, Mr. Odinga said, that the Electoral Commission must re-start the whole process of elections and also puts in doubt the possibility of Kenyans going to the polls on 7th December as had earlier been gazetted by the Electoral Commission. [passage omitted]

High Court Dismisses FORD Suit Against KBC

AB1311082592 Nairobi KNA in English 1600 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Text] Nairobi, 12 Nov (KNA)—The High Court today dismissed a suit in which the FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya National Chairman Jaramogi Oginga Odinga has sued the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation [KBC] seeking court orders to compel the corporation to give equal airtime to all opposition parties and the ruling party KANU [Kenya African National Union]. Mr. Odinga has claimed in his suit that the KBC was biased against the opposition and favoured the ruling party KANU by campaigning for it in its news coverage, analysis, commentaries, and songs.

In his ruling, Justice J.A. Couldrey noted that the act of law under which the corporation was managed required that any party give 30 days notice to the corporation before any litigation could be instituted against it. Justice Couldrey noted that on that single legal technicality he had no other alternative but to uphold an objection made by the corporation's lawyer, Mr. O.P. Nagapal, and dismissed the suit with costs.

However, the judge expressed regrets in having to dismiss the suit, saying the matter was of national public importance, adding that he would have wished to determine the issue of impartiality on the part of the KBC. He further pointed out that the matter needed to be investigated.

Yesterday, Mr. Odinga through his lawyers, Messrs Feroze Nowrojee and Otieno Kajwang, abandoned earlier proceedings against President Daniel arap Moi, Attorney General Mr Amos Wako and the ruling party KANU whom they had enjoined in the suit together with the KBC.

KANU Official Says Attack on Keen 'Criminal'

EA1311071792 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
Network in English 1300 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Text] KANU [Kenya African National Union] Secretary General Mr. Joseph Kamotho today disassociated the ruling party from what he termed as a regrettable and criminal attack made on the opposition Democratic Party [DP] secretary general, Mr. John Keen, while on a meet the people tour at Kitengela in Kajiado District. In a press statement, Mr. Kamotho reiterated KANU's disapproval and abhorrence of all acts of thuggery and violence during the current electioneering process and at all times. Mr. Kamotho also said it was unnecessary and provocative for Mr. Keen to try and implicate KANU and its leadership in the incident.

Mr. Kamotho said the party also regretted the shooting of five people in north Imenti division of Meru District and urged the commissioner of police and other appropriate authorities to investigate the matter as a matter of urgency.

Tanzania**Iranian Minister Visits, Meets With Officials****Prime Minister Urges Joint Ventures**

EA1311093392 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Text] Dar es Salaam—Honorable John Malecela, prime minister and first vice president, has asked countries friendly to Tanzania to appreciate the economic problems the country is facing as many of these are beyond its control. Speaking to Mr. Gholam Reza Foruzesh, the Iranian minister for cooperation who is currently visiting Tanzania, at a meeting held at his Dar es Salaam residence on 11 November, Hon. Malecela said for instance, the fall in the price of Tanzania's major commodities in the world market had adversely affected the Tanzanian economy. He said although during the last season cotton farmers produced the largest crop since Tanzania's independence, the price of cotton on the world market had fallen by 40 percent. The price of coffee had also fallen from \$1,700 per tonne in 1986 to \$740 per tonne this month.

Hon. Malecela asked Iran to consider the possibility of initiating joint ventures with Tanzania, especially in the textile and cotton industries whose production was below capacity.

Meets President

EA1311090992 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today swore in two new deputy ministers and the new Mwanza regional commissioner, who was recently appointed.

Those sworn in are: Ndugu [Brother] Edgar Maokola Majogo, who becomes deputy minister in the office of the prime minister and first vice-president; Professor Joseph Mbiliza, deputy minister of water, energy, and minerals, and Ndugu Ernest Nyanda, who becomes the new Mwanza regional commissioner. [passage omitted].

After the ceremonies, the president had discussions with Iran's minister of development, Gholam Reza Foruzesh, who is in the country to lead his country's delegation at a joint seminar of Iran and Tanzania.

During the discussions, which were attended by the minister of trade, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, the president commended Iran's stand, which emphasizes the consolidation of relations between that country and developing countries like Tanzania.

The Iranian minister will go to Zanzibar tomorrow for discussions with leaders of the revolutionary government.

De Klerk Addresses Foreign Correspondents' Group

Country on Way to Negotiated Settlement

*MB1211193592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1815 GMT 12 Nov 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 12 SAPA—Despite violence and serious economic problems, South Africa is well on its way to a negotiated settlement with decent prospects for all its people, President F.W. de Klerk said on Thursday night.

While there was an unacceptable level of violence, he said the government was "no longer one of the parties to the violence, but is playing a constructive role in ending it".

Negotiations offered realistic hope and economic problems could be solved with rapid growth once the country's constitutional problems had been solved.

Addressing the Foreign Correspondents Association at a plush Johannesburg hotel, President de Klerk challenged allegations that his government had lost its commitment to reform.

He dismissed the perception that a government-African National Congress [ANC] bilateral agreement would be presented to the rest of the country as a fait accompli, and said the government's commitment to devolution of political power was not an attempt to hold on to apartheid.

There had been convergence on four important aspects of constitutional reform, he noted.

All parties had agreed to the need for a transitional government and the ANC and others had accepted the necessity for power-sharing during this phase.

"Serious consideration is also being given to a much longer term acceptance of this principle... A government of national unity is becoming a key concept."

Thirdly, there was a "growing realisation here and overseas that South Africa cannot not be ruled on a monolithic, centralised basis and that meaningful devolution of power to regions will be essential".

Fourthly, the principle had been accepted that SA should be a constitutional state, where the constitution and the law enjoyed sovereignty.

"For these reasons I say that constitutional reform is alive and well."

Addressing the perception that the government was interested only in clinging to power, the president said this was groundless propaganda "by the very parties causing the delay" in constitutional negotiations.

"I and the government in general remain completely committed to the process which we began in February 1990. We are working as hard as we can to ensure the resumption of multiparty talks as soon as possible."

Mr. de Klerk said that when this had been achieved, early agreement on transitional arrangements could be expected. "I believe such arrangements will include the early implementation of the transitional executive council envisaged at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

"This will prepare the way for our first national election in terms of a transitional constitution. The election will open the way to a government of national unity and the drafting of a final constitution with the framework of agreed principles."

He said it was not true that the government and the ANC were planning to present a bilateral agreement to other parties as a fait accompli.

"There can be no solution without sufficient consensus between all significant parties. The exclusion of any such party will simply be a prescription for future conflict."

President de Klerk said the government's support for strong, autonomous regions was not a trick to continue apartheid under another guise, or to perpetuate the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states or to undermine the will of the people by emasculating the central government.

The government advocated a high degree of autonomy for regional governments with regard to those functions assigned to them by the constitution, he emphasised.

"Strong regional government does not imply weak central government."

"Naturally there would be no question of the borders of the regions being drawn according to racial criteria or along the lines of the present national (TBVC) states."

Mr. de Klerk said that three and a half years ago South Africa had been headed nowhere.

"We were isolated. The prospects of our economy were disastrous. We were locked into an accelerating downward spiral of revolutionary uprisings and states of emergency."

"Today we are well on the way to somewhere—to a negotiated settlement with decent prospects for all our people."

"We still have serious and unacceptable violence, but its character has changed. The government is no longer one of the parties to the violence, but is playing a constructive role in ending it..."

"Viewed from my particular vantage point, I would not change our present condition, with all its problems and uncertainties, for the situation which confronted us three years ago. And I believe that the great majority of South Africans...would agree with me."

ANC Reliability, Sincerity Questioned

*MB1211204392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1911 GMT 12 Nov 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 12 SAPA—National Party [NP] supporters were not unhappy with the leadership of the NP government or with the way in which it was moving, but with the reliability and sincerity of the ANC-[African National Congress] alliance, President F.W. de Klerk said on Thursday night.

Addressing the Foreign Correspondents Association annual dinner in Johannesburg, Mr. de Klerk said there was a strong perception among government supporters that the African National Congress was simply using negotiations as a ploy to advance its central objective of seizing total power.

There was a conviction that the ANC was at least partly responsible for the South Africa's violence.

"Moderate South Africans believe that these same elements are involved in a systematic campaign to eliminate all opposition from within the black community—and specifically from the Inkatha Freedom Party."

Mr. de Klerk said perceptions among government supporters were that the ANC was inconsistent and lacked discipline.

"There is increasing impatience with the ANCs intemperate and intolerant style and its vitriolic and pervasive propaganda attacks against all parties which do not fall in line with ANC objectives.

"It is against this background that my supporters and all moderate South Africans, black and white, are getting restive."

The president said the situation had to be addressed by both himself and the ANC.

"My main concern is to work for a multiparty accord—an accord...which will prevent domination, suppression and a devastating power struggle."

Reactions to Revelation of 'Project Echoes'**De Klerk Comments**

*MB1211210792 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2015
GMT 12 Nov 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 12 SAPA—It was totally unacceptable that government agencies be used to spy or take political action against other parties, State President F.W. de Klerk said on Thursday night.

Asked to comment on "Project Echoes", allegedly approved by Army chief Gen Georg Meiring to discredit the African National Congress, Mr. de Klerk said it was government policy that agencies in its employ may not be used for party political purposes.

Replying to questions at a function hosted by the Foreign Correspondents Association in Johannesburg, he said he was not prepared to comment on the particular case as it was sub judice.

He added that when a party or organisation participated in actions threatening the security of the state, it was not immune to security force attention.

No party was absolved from adhering to the law.

Army Chief Meiring on Authorization

*MB1311112392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1108 GMT 13 Nov 92*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 13 SAPA—There had been no intention to discredit the African National Congress [ANC] with Project Echoes—it had been aimed only at the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK], SA Army Chief Lieut-Gen Georg Meiring said on Friday.

He said he authorised Captain Pamela du Randt and a facilitator to travel to London to try to confirm information of possible links between MK and the Irish Republican Army and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, because the existence of such links would have serious security implications for South Africa.

There was no doubt MK members were operating in South Africa and were involved in violence, he said.

"There have been arrests and convictions of MK members involved in acts of violence."

Gen Meiring said he noted with concern allegations that by authorising Project Echoes he had involved himself in the political process and could even have jeopardised the negotiation process.

"I fully recognise and support the fact that the ANC is one of the parties in the negotiation process.

"However, when an organisation participates in violence and threatens the security of the state, I cannot merely turn a blind eye.

"I am therefore compelled to take MK into account when considering the security and safety of all South Africans."

If his information about MK had been confirmed, he would have been derelict in his duty had he not taken some considered action on it.

ANC on SADF 'Plot'

*MB1211212092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2030 GMT 12 Nov 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress, ANC, Department of Information and Publicity: "Press Statement on SADF [South African Defense Force] Plot to Discredit the ANC"]

[Text] Revelations of state organs and individuals involved in attempts to discredit the ANC [African National Congress] are coming up in recent weeks with predictable regularity. These are revelations of not what has happened in the distant past, but what is happening right now. When the ANC declared at its consultative conference in December 1990 that the De Klerk government pursues a double agenda and speaks peace while it wages war many commentators scoffed and castigated the movement for being intemperate. If these commentators had put their prejudice aside and joined those who were working towards a peaceful negotiated settlement this country would be far. [sentence as received]

The revelations of SADF [South African Defense Force] attempts to discredit the ANC do not surprise the ANC. The SADF is a private army of the Nationalist Party and the Broederbond [secret Afrikaner brotherhood] and thus cannot be different from its masters. The SADF is led by men who have devoted their lives to using other people's lives to try and kill all attempts at creating democracies in this region. The Angolan elections are the latest example. However, the present revelations raise the following questions:

1. What is the government going to do about the chief of the army and the chief of intelligence in the light of these revelations? How can anyone expect the ANC to trust the army if it is led by individuals who still hatch and execute plans to destroy the government's fellow negotiator?

2. What is the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] going to do about the fact that it and its correspondent in London is mentioned matter-of-factly in the disinformation plan? The denials by Mr Pretorius are to be expected but are not enough to convince the ANC that the SABC is not a willing tool of the anti-democratic forces. After all the SABC has run a number of stories in which a connection between the IRA and the ANC is contrived.

3. There has been deafening silence from the government about revelations of SADF involvement in a propaganda newspaper in Botswana. Should we expect the same in this matter?

4. Clearly there are internal dimensions to the SADF disinformation campaign. The campaign against MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe; Spear of the Nation—ANC Military Wing] in Natal alleging infiltration of large numbers of trained people into Natal is an example. Those who give this propaganda credence must stop doing so.

The way the British Government sought to handle the matter, "discreetly on secret channels", is a cause for concern. Whatever the intentions of that approach the consequences are that the SADF would get away with yet another act of sabotage against a negotiated settlement in South Africa. The concern will hopefully be cleared. Issued by: the Department of Information and Publicity

P.O. Box 61884

Marshalltown

2107 12 November 1992

Security Forces Deny Charge of Violence in Vaal

*MB1211174292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1546 GMT 12 Nov 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 12 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] Witwatersrand command and the SA Police [SAP] in a joint statement on Thursday categorically denied that the security forces had been the cause of recent violence in the Vaal Triangle.

The statement signed by Major Andreas Jordaan of the SADF and Capt Eugene Opperman of the police said African National Congress [ANC] charges earlier this week that security force infiltration of ANC alliance structures were the cause of chaos in the Vaal Triangle were "ridiculous".

"The security forces are subject to the law...trained, disciplined and under the command and responsibility of the respective departments," the statement said, adding that the perpetrators of violence were "AK-47 wielding, uncontrollable, undisciplined, protection-money taking groups launching their attacks from behind women and children".

According to the SADF/SAP these groups seemed to have found a safe haven in township self defence units.

"When they become uncontrollable they are euphemistically referred to as 'renegades', responsibility denied or the state is to be blamed," the statement said.

SACC 'Shocked.' By Torture in ANC Camps

*MB121115092 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1048
GMT 12 Nov 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 12 SAPA—The abuse, torture, humiliation and brutalisation of detainees in African National Congress [ANC] camps outside South Africa has shocked and grieved church leaders, the South African Council of Churches [SACC] said on Thursday.

In a statement the SACC said the contraventions of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights could not be condoned under any circumstances, and those responsible should be identified immediately.

The SACC again called on those with information on people still in detention camps to come forward.

It commended the ANC on its "courage" in investigating its own detention camps and making the results known, and also the organisation's acceptance of its responsibility for the abuses.

It hoped "other parties in the country who still need to make similar admissions will learn from this".

Mismanagement in Homelands Cited**Minister Rejects Responsibility**

*MB1311084392 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 13 Nov 92*

[Text] South Africa's minister in charge of homelands says he is not responsible for the corruption revealed by INN reports this week.

Regional and Land Affairs Minister, Jacob de Villiers, has been responding to calls that the government and its appointed officials take responsibility for widespread corruption in Lebowa and kwaNdebele. But De Villiers says the central government had no control over the application of the budgets in the self-governing territories. De Villiers says once money was handed over to the homeland administrations all responsibility was passed on to the homeland parliament.

Auditor on Spending in Lebowa

*MB1111201192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1719 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11 SAPA—Repeated warnings to Lebowa about unauthorised spending were reportedly ignored, resulting in unauthorised expenditure of more than R[rand]1.2 billion over four years, South Africa's Auditor-General Peter Wronsley said on Wednesday.

His disclosure follows the release this week of the De Meyer commission [report] which showed massive incompetence and corruption in the Lebowa government.

The extent of the problems in the homeland states may even have been greater, Mr. Wronsley told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

These problems had been brought to the attention of the central government in the 1990/91 report on general affairs.

Mr. Wronsley pointed out his department had no legislative power and it could only repeat its warnings to Lebowa and other transgressors.

This had had a demotivating effect, particularly where locally recruited auditors in the homelands came under tremendous pressure to overlook certain unauthorised actions.

Commenting specifically on Lebowa's unauthorised expenditure of more than R1.2 billion, Mr. Wronsley said the homeland government was repeatedly warned by the [word indistinct] that vast expenditures had not been authorised, particularly between 1986 and 1988.

In the 1987/88 financial year alone expenditure of R977 million was not authorised.

In the previous year the unauthorised expenditure had totalled R171 million and in 1989/90 it appeared the amount was R115 million.

Mr. Wronsley has been awarded the Golden Award of the South African Institute for Public Administration for his contribution to the public service over a period of more than 40 years. SABC radio news also reported on Wednesday.

The chairman of the institute, Mr. Ian Robson, said that as Auditor-General Mr. Wronsley had proved himself by exposing unethical and corrupt practices.

'Serious Irregularities' in Ciskei Agriculture

*MB1111201092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1833 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Text] Bisho Nov 11 SAPA—"Indications" of serious irregularities in the Ciskei Department of Agriculture were on Wednesday [11 November] confirmed by the homeland's military leader, Brig Oupa Gqozo.

The Executive Committee appointed by him in October to restructure and manage the department had reported "a number of matters which have verified my suspicions (of irregularities)". Brig Gqozo said in a statement.

"The Department of Agriculture and its related parastatals have in fact not discharged their duties diligently and efficiently as expected of professional and trained officials."

The statement did not expand on what the irregularities were and attempts to obtain more information were unsuccessful on Wednesday evening.

According to Brig Gqozo it had become "extremely obvious during the past year that there were serious problems in the Department of Agriculture and its related parastatals".

"I am now even more concerned than I was before.

"I feel that the Cabinet and I have been misled and betrayed by the actions of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development in many instances."

The homeland leader said however the latest information "makes me more determined to see that every effort is made to point the country's agricultural policy in the right direction".

Bahraini Minister on Closer Ties, Relations

*MB1111191692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1648 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[By Bruce Willan]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11 SAPA—Formal diplomatic relations between South Africa and a number of Middle Eastern states could be closer than previously believed if indications given by visiting Bahraini Development and Industry Minister Yusaf al-Shirawi are anything to go by.

Speaking at a news conference on Tuesday [10 November], the 72 year-old al-Shirawi said it was significant that an aviation agreement had been reached between South Africa and Bahrain, which provided for direct air links between the two countries.

He said the significance lay in that Gulf Air was the national carrier of four independent Gulf states, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirate and Oman.

However, Mr. al-Shirawi emphasised diplomatic relations would be preceded by the establishment of financial and communication links and other government level contacts.

South Africa has also taken the decision to open a trade office in Bahrain, and it is only a matter of time before a Bahraini trade or interest office is established in South Africa.

Mr. al-Shirawi also stressed the Arab nations had not imposed sanctions against South Africa unilaterally, but had followed what the United Nations had set in motion.

Most Arab countries implemented the United Nations resolution in 1974.

Mr. al-Shirawi on Tuesday mooted the establishment of two regional cooperation blocks, one of African countries and the other of Arab countries.

Taking this a step further, the visiting minister said the two blocks could then interact since both were essentially part of Africa.

He also pointed out Africa and the Arab states had been "left out" of the other regional cooperation areas such as the EC and the Pacific Rim and were lagging behind in organising themselves.

Minister al-Shirawi added that, traditionally, trade had a distinct North-South flavour and that East-West trade, even between neighbours, had experienced difficulties.

Bahrain, as a centrally situated Gulf state, offered South Africans a springboard into the lucrative kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the northern Gulf states.

Saudi businessmen often find it easier to conduct business in Bahrain than in their own countries, he said.

Other advantages for South Africa include the massive export potential offered by Arab countries.

Bahrain itself imports 89 percent of its food requirements and is in the process of reducing its dependency on oil. South Africa is attempting to industrialise and create export markets, he noted.

South Africa has a long history of association with Bahrain, dating back more than 60 years when manpower and professionals worked in Bahrain along with South African traders prior to the sanctions era.

Since then low key contact has been maintained with a number of Arab countries and trade continued—largely through third nations.

State President F.W. de Klerk's ascension to power in 1990 brought about a dramatic change in South African policy which saw previously jailed liberation leaders being freed and allowed to lead their political movements openly.

This brought about a wave of change in the attitude of the world towards the once banished South Africa—opening new doors of opportunity and re-establishing links with former friends.

Minister al-Shirawi emphasised his four day visit was merely to re-establish links starting with communications, air links and financial services.

He also mooted the establishment of a bank in South Africa and is scheduled to meet Reserve (Central) Bank officials on Thursday as well as private sector bankers.

Komati River Treaty With Swaziland In Effect

*MB1111201392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1709 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 11 SAPA—Treaties signed between Swaziland and South Africa on March 13 and ratified on November 6 are now effective, the Department of Water Affairs announced on Wednesday [11 November].

The department said in terms of the Treaty on the Development and Utilisation of Water Resources of the Komati River Basin, the first phase could begin.

"The development comprises the construction of Driekoppies Dam on the Lomati River, to be followed by Maguga Dam in Swaziland on the Komati River. Driekoppies Dam will be built downstream of the South Africa/Swaziland border," the department said.

A second treaty, now ratified, provided for the establishment of a joint water commission to which the Komati Basin Water Authority would be responsible.

"The authority is charged with the responsibility of financing and constructing the project as well as its operation," the department said.

ANC's Gwala on Retaliation When Attacked

*MB1111151192 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
11 Nov 92 p 8*

[Report on interview with Harry Gwala, African National Congress "hardliner" and Natal Midlands leader, with Mathatha Tsebu and Ruth Bhengu; place, date not given—first paragraph is SOWETAN introduction]

[Excerpt] ANC [African National Congress] hardliner and Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala says violence in Natal is orchestrated by the National Party to maintain minority rule. He told Mathatha Tsebu and Ruth

Bhengu the struggle invigorates his life and that his people survive by hitting back at their attackers:

The killings in Natal are quite simple to understand, according to ANC Midlands leader Mr. Harry Gwala.

The National Party is simply using surrogate forces such as Inkatha and mercenary forces such as Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] to destabilise revolutionary forces to maintain its minority rule.

And the answer is simple, too, according to Gwala.

"When we are hit, we do not call for peace processes. We hit back and that is why we are surviving," he said.

Gwala, known for forthright views which he expressed without reservation, is a gentle man whose "hardliner" image does not truly reflect him at all.

Crippled in both hands, he speaks softly but forthrightly about what the struggle is all about.

He criticised leaders who are more concerned about "the fears of the minority" and said the majority have fears too.

"The fear of the majority is that their struggle for freedom and democracy may be betrayed by people and leaders who stay in expensive houses in town."

"I am called a radical and Stalinist because I want revolution. I believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat. The criticism by liberals does not affect me because I know that what I am saying is what the people think and feel. "I live with them and I struggle with them. I do not stay in town because that is not where the struggle is. In fact, I would get very worried if those liberals start praising me," he said with a chuckle.

Gwala said the fighting in his region had claimed at least six leaders, including his deputy chairman, Mr. Reggie Hadebe, who died in an ambush two weeks ago.

He, however, denies that Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation MK—ANC military wing] fighters were responsible for the killing of Inkatha leaders. He said had MK been involved, "no IFP" [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader would still be walking around here.

"They are warlords but we rub shoulders with them at meetings and we do not kill them. We have produced very fine soldiers here who have acquitted themselves ably in defence of their communities," he said.

He said his organisation had information that the IFP had a hit list which included himself, Hadebe, Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, Shakes Radebe, Siso Nkabinde and Anton Xaba. All, except Gwala, have been killed.

He said the SADF [South African Defence Force] had infiltrated "many soldiers into the ANC to kill in our name. If MK fighters were to get involved in such killings, why would they go about it with their membership cards and T-shirts?" Gwala said.

He became visibly moved when we spoke about Hadebe and the ambush. "He did most of my work. He was a very hard worker and very capable. He was a theoretician in his own right and fearless fighter," he said.

Gwala said he was, however, undaunted by the killing as he knew that the struggle would eventually triumph. Then he would be able to leave the high profile office and support from the background. [passage omitted]

CP Adopts Program To Counter ANC 'Domination'

*MB1111164292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1611 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Text] Bloemfontein Nov 11 SAPA—The Conservative Party's [CP] Orange Free State congress on Wednesday [11 November] approved a secret "Mobilisation for Freedom" programme to counter what the party targeted as African National Congress [ANC] domination and violence.

After a day of discussions closed to the press, the party's deputy leader, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg (MP Lichtenburg), said the programme wanted to avoid violence but the party could not discount it if it was forced against a wall.

He addressed a brief news conference saying the mobilisation was not only for the party but also for other groups which rejected ANC domination.

"The specific actions envisaged are not for public knowledge and must still be established in structures to be built up from grassroots level," he said.

Since the government had done away with byelections and thus the only route of protesting against its capitulation to the ANC and its 14 demands, "it is important to demonstrate in some other way that we whites want our freedom".

The CP stood for self-determination and co-operation with other peoples in a confederal context, said Dr. Hartzenberg.

13 November Review of Current Events, Issues

MB1311142992

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Lack of National Party Cohesion—Referring to National Party [NP] Secretary General Stoffel van der Merwe's resignation, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 11 November in its page 6 editorial says: "Certainly the cohesion and dedication of Nationalists both to party and government are no longer as evident as they were. It is, of course, late in the day for strengthening the government when one considers that we are on the way to having a government of national unity and an election in which all races will take part." But there is work to be done and President De Klerk needs a strong cabinet, so

he should "get his political forces together and reassert the unity and strength of his party, or his own influence and power will be weakened."

THE STAR

Violence Responsible For Negative Economic Growth— Noting the 5.7 percent third-quarter decline in South Africa's gross domestic product, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 November in a page 14 editorial states that although the drought has been blamed, the "prime culprit is the ongoing violence, which has shattered business confidence, deferred investment projects, decimated the tourist industry and swelled yet further the number of unemployed." There will no positive growth rates "until confidence in the country's future returns. And confidence won't return until the killings come to an end. The sooner the politicians digest this crucial message, the sooner South Africa can begin to realise its economic potential."

BUSINESS DAY

Call for Resignations Over Covert Security Operations— Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 November in a page 10 editorial says "disclosures of the involvement of army chief Georg Meiring in the anti-ANC [African National Congress] campaign are bad enough. Worse is the possibility that one of government's chief negotiators with the ANC, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, knew what was going on. Meyer was Defence Minister at the time, and one of the documents states that the Minister was informed when the campaign was 'contaminated' by the activities of MI [Military Intelligence] agent Leon Flores." Government credibility has "been damaged repeatedly by covert security force operations. Explanations are becoming fatuous. Resignations would be more appropriate."

NEW NATION

Anti-Apartheid Movement Character To Change— "The time has come for the character of the anti-apartheid movement to change, a change of emphasis from one that was reactive to one of partnership in business and development," says the page 18 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 13-19 November. "The rebuilding of our country has to start now and we are in the fortunate position that we have a long standing relationship with people in the world who are still committed to South Africa. It is important that we begin to create conditions where investors would begin to seriously look at our country as an area of investment, and it is entirely up to us to work aggressively at forging partnerships with some of these investors."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

ANC Must Give 'Oxygen' To Government 'Good-Faith' Negotiators— Referring to the extent to which the ANC should compromise in negotiations, Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 13-19 November in a page 18 editorial, says: "The ANC should not be scared

to make bold tactical compromises. These need not stop the tide of democratisation, ensuring that in the end the will of the majority will win out." However, "the ANC should also bear in mind the debates within the government. The cabinet can probably be divided into three groups: those who believe they have to, and can, work with the ANC as good-faith partners; those who want to co-opt the ANC as junior partners; and those who still believe they can defeat the ANC through dirty tricks. The ANC needs to give oxygen to the first group. A refusal to compromise will only give succour to the NP [National Party] hard-liners."

BEELD

Rightwing Becoming Part of Solution— "Gradually the rightwing is becoming part of the solution rather than part of the problem," notes Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 10 November in a page 8 editorial. "Even the Conservative Party recently accepted the principle of negotiation with the ANC. Now more than ever is the time for participation politics." "The new right cannot but accept that the ANC is a political reality which cannot be wished away," and "if the new right behaves in this manner and demonstrates that its new approach has an ethical basis, they will make more friends than enemies."

Government, ANC Learn Indemnity Lesson— A second editorial on the same page states: "Following the fiasco of the release of a common criminal like Lucky Malaza as a political prisoner and the row which ensued, it would appear that both the government and the ANC have learned a lesson. It now appears that the Indemnity office, in consultation with the ANC and others, has determined that fewer than half of the prisoners whose names had appeared on the ANC's original list of so-called political prisoners actually qualify as such. If this prickly issue had been approached with the same degree of care from the beginning the harsh criticism of the release of prisoners would have been avoided. Hopefully the ANC will in future similarly scale down its claims in other areas."

Management Expertise Lacking in Lebowa— Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 11 November says in a page 10 editorial that the "tumultuous history of South Africa and its homelands has served up yet another chapter of maladministration. In the past few years there have been several revelations about South African and homeland officials wasting the taxpayers' money." "The De Meyer inquiry into Lebowa's affairs confirms the established pattern. It is like a country already visited, a book already read; only the names are different." "What is particularly regrettable about the Lebowa affair is that those who should have benefited from homeland development, namely the ordinary people, are the ones robbed by the waste of money and the incorrect use or the non-use of material." "When South Africa moves to a new dispensation, it will have to give urgent attention to the need for expertise in government management." "Government can only be strong,"

"if it is clean and effective from the highest to the lowest level. Save us from the waste of the past."

Farm Workers' Agreement Must Have Safeguards—On the same page of BEELD a second editorial reads: "It is good—no, necessary—that both government and labor have given attention to the conditions of service of farm and domestic workers." Because of exploitation, the paper says, "protection is necessary. One must not forget that workers' rights also form a part of the continuing debate on a human rights manifesto. The agreement between the government and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] with a view to new legislation, will give farm laborers and domestic workers the right to form trade unions, to negotiate on wages, and even to strike. We have no problem with most of these, but there is one concern. Irresponsible workers have virtually paralyzed certain sectors of industry with strikes." "Agriculture is a seasonal industry of strategic importance to the country. It can therefore be easily manipulated." "The proposed new system will therefore have to have built-in safeguards to protect all parties. If that does not happen, agriculture will turn to greater mechanization, with the resultant greater unemployment."

* Harry Gwala Discusses Recent Political Events
93AF0130A Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in English 9 Oct 92 pp 9-10

[Interview with Harry Gwala, Member of the Central Committee of the SACP [South African Communist Party] and of the National Executive Committee [NEC] of the ANC [African National Congress], by Hennie Serfontein; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Harry Gwala has said that he is proud to be called a Stalinist and a hardliner. He is seen by the government and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] as being responsible for many of the recent attacks on IFP supporters.

Recently he was one of the leaders of the ANC alliance who led the march on Bisho. He spent 8 years on Robben Island from 1964 until 1972. Later he was sentenced again for life for promoting the banned ANC. In 1984 he was refused permission to attend his wife's funeral. Shortly before his release at the end of 1988 he lost the use of first his left hand and then his right hand through paralysis. He claims that prison authorities did not treat him timeously and that his life was only saved because a Dr Coetzee finally insisted that he be treated.

[Serfontein] You have the image of a troublemaker and a hardliner.

[Gwala] Yes, because I pursue a militant line. When I was in prison the violence started in Natal in the early Eighties. I then believed that if we could come together to iron out our differences it could be solved.

I wrote to Buthelezi when I was out of prison, which made me very unpopular with the youth. Buthelezi wrote back expressing the hope that we could co-operate to

tackle the violence. I replied that it was important to try and bring about peace. I also wrote that people did not need to die because some leaders felt they were insulted. At that time he was claiming that people were fighting because his name was insulted. He never replied to my second letter.

But in 1990 I changed my mind when I saw twenty thousand people fleeing their homes, old women and children being amongst the 120 killed and hundreds of homes being destroyed. This was during the famous seven day war outside Pietermaritzburg when Inkatha attacked our people. Then I changed my mind and believed that it was important for the people to organise their own defences.

[Serfontein] Are you prepared to talk to Inkatha on a grassroots level in this area?

[Gwala] No, no. There are no Inkatha people nearby. Unless you talk of the warlord David Ntombeli who lives in the area.

In the damage that followed that war and in the two years thereafter the situation changed. There is peace now, with few Inkatha supporters around. But I did not advocate fighting to the death. Nor do I do so now. I simply advocate that people must defend themselves.

[passage omitted]

[Serfontein] What is your response to Buthelezi's statements over the weekend?

[Gwala] I see him as a very frightened man. He realises he has no following, because each time there are less people listening to him. He hopes, by attacking the government, to win some advantages for party partial purposes. But he has only a political nuisance value and is no longer a political factor.

The government has built him up and they will need to deflate him again. They have tried to build him up as a Muzerwa. I am afraid that while he no doubt has some support left in the rural areas, he has very little support elsewhere.

[Serfontain] You were recently reprimanded by the National Peace Accord for threatening to kill warlords. What exactly was it that you said?

[Gwala] I said: "when the warlords come to kill us, we will kill them. We will not meet them with Bibles in our hands."

It is every man's right to defend himself and his home. The English have a saying that a man's home is his castle. One has seen people shooting burglars and there was no fuss about it. They did not meet them with prayers.

[Serfontein] But aren't your statements inflammatory?

[Gwala] If you were around in 1990 and saw what happened to people who couldn't defend themselves and all the numerous deaths, you would talk differently.

It is not about what you say, but about what you do. False prayers would not help—they would achieve exactly the opposite. It is the end result that counts. What do you expect if we attacked: to sing Hosannahs to them?

We are not singing Hosannahs to anyone that kills us. Because this suggests there are those entitled to kill and those with no right to self-defence.

[Serfontein] Are you prepared to meet Chief Buthelezi now in an attempt to stop the violence?

[Gwala] Everything is determined by the circumstances at a given time. We met in 1991 in the ANC/IFP meeting in Durban. Perhaps the occasion will arise for us to meet again. In life there is no fixed yes or no.

[Serfontein] How do you see the solution for Natal?

[Gwala] This conflict is not a Natal situation. It is an apartheid situation. This is a creation of apartheid.

Before we reached the stage of the struggle where people organised themselves, the war was not a carnage. But it intensified when the government tried all means to keep the people back. It is not Buthelezi that is the enemy, it is apartheid. Buthelezi is merely an instrument of apartheid.

[Serfontein] But Buthelezi has always opposed apartheid.

[Gwala] He did not oppose apartheid when he implemented all the apartheid laws. It is not he that runs the place. He knows it is Pretoria running it.

[Serfontein] But Buthelezi went into the homeland system on the advice of Chief Luthuli and Nelson Mandela.

[Gwala] Luthuli fought against apartheid and was banned. Mandela fought against apartheid and went to jail. Luthuli even abandoned his Chieftainship to be on the side of the people.

[Serfontein] You are adamant that Buthelezi is not against apartheid?

[Gwala] No, he is not.

[Serfontein] Do you see KwaZulu as a kingdom?

[Gwala] KwaZulu as an entity was defeated by the British. The British took it over and it was administered by them. KwaZulu was not these patches of land we see today. It is a farce and a distortion of history. These patches are not KwaZulu. KwaZulu stretched from Transvaal down to the Cape. From the sea to the mountains.

[Serfontein] Do you revere the Zulu king?

[Gwala] The name KwaZulu remained but it ended with the British rule. What we see today is a mockery of the old KwaZulu Kingdom. Because the King is a paid servant of the state. He exercises no authority over millions of people, whereas those kings legislated and ruled the Zulus.

What remains today is only sentimental value in the hearts of the people. It is a fantasy. He is a king without a kingdom, a king without power.

[Serfontein] But do many people not venerate him?

[Gwala] That was the case. But not now when he is part and parcel of Inkatha. He makes political statements and attacks the ANC just as Gatsha Buthelezi does. How can you have respect for such a person?

[Serfontein] What is your political solution for Natal?

[Gwala] To be part of a unitary South Africa where apartheid is abolished.

[Serfontein] But doesn't the violence in Natal differ from those elsewhere?

[Gwala] All the violence is political by nature. Buthelezi wanted Natal as his power base. That's why Inkathagate happened. That's why Jac Buchner was seconded from Pretoria to head his police in order to keep a hold on his people.

[Serfontein] How important is Shaka Day to the Zulus?

[Gwala] Shaka Day is a very important day to the Zulu-speaking people. In fact, long before the ANC was banned we recognized "Heroes Day," we honoured all heroes such as King Sobhuza, Shaka, Hintsa, Moshoeshoe and others. They all made contributions to the history of our people.

In fact Shaka Day was started in 1956 by the ANC to pay specific homage to him. We were responsible for pressurizing authorities and organisations to erect a monument for Shaka at Stanger.

[Serfontein] Do you continue this practice?

[Gwala] Since the ANC was banned we could not continue. When Buthelezi resurrected Inkatha in 1975, they took it over and used it to their own ends.

[Serfontein] You joined the SACP in 1942, two years before you joined the ANC. Why are you a communist?

[Gwala] The SACP wanted the upliftment economically of all the people and wanted all to participate in one political system on a one person, one vote basis. That drew me to the SACP.

[Serfontein] That is very similar to ANC policy.

[Gwala] The policy may be the same more or less. But the SACP fights eventually for a new socio-economic order. The ANC fights for the liberation of the oppressed black people and is not engaged in a class war. There are capitalists inside the ANC, but the SACP opposes capitalism.

[Serfontein] Are you a communist or an ANC member first?

[Gwala] I regard myself as a dedicated member of both the SACP and the ANC.

[Serfontein] Is that not a contradiction?

[Gwala] There is no contradiction. These two compliment each other. Any clearheaded African will join both the SACP and ANC, because the class and national struggles in the South African conditions compliment each other.

[Serfontein] Why do you need the SACP to promote workers' interests if you have trade unions?

[Gwala] A trade union official becomes a better trade unionist if he is a SACP member, because then he understands the class struggle. Whereas if he was only a trade unionist he would not be guided by any political theory.

[Serfontein] There are differences between the Natal regions and the ANC head office in Johannesburg about issues such as mass action and the violence.

[Gwala] We come from a region hardened by war. No ANC region in the rest of the country has endured a seven day war with 20,000 refugees and more than 120 people killed. In no other region has there actually been a war.

If you are far away you think that merely by talking to Inkatha all will come right. But it does not work that way. We think the best way is to mobilize our people, to defend ourselves and to talk from a position of strength rather than go and sue for peace.

Because peace means that whereas no political activity was possible before we had a militant line, political activity now exists.

[Serfontein] What do you mean?

[Gwala] Previously we could not freely operate in the Maritzburg area. It was only when the people decided to fight back and defend themselves against Inkatha that it became possible again to have free political activity without fear in the surrounding areas.

[Serfontein] You and your people are accused of being responsible for the recent Inkatha massacres.

[Gwala] Our accusers disregard that those people reacted to what has happened to them. They do not just kill for the sake of killing. You have people defending themselves, you have revenge killings, you have preemptive attacks. In a recent incident in the KwaShange area where 17 Inkatha supporters were killed even the inquest said Inkatha was the aggressor.

We must admit there is a war. We do not control all our people. If your next of kin has been killed, people fight back and want to destroy the source of the killings.

[Serfontein] There have been several attempts on your life. Are you scared?

[Gwala] We must accept it as a fact of life that we may at some time die at the hands of those who hate us. But if

you allow fear to be put in you, you cannot do your work. If I should die in doing my work it is an honorable death.

[Serfontein] At the age of 72, why don't you retire from politics?

[Gwala] It is not a luxury to be in the struggle. It is a dedicated commitment to do what the people want me to do. As long as I can I will work, to the last drop of blood. I can still use my brain and will continue until it fails. I feel great. The more I work, the better I feel.

* Buthelezi on Political, Personal Issues

93AF0130B Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in English 9 Oct 92 pp 10-11

[Interview with Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, by Hennie Serfontein; place and date not given]

[Text] [Serfontein] According to government sources recent market surveys of the Human Sciences Research Council show a loss of support for the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in urban areas. They claim your present aggressive stance to the government is an attempt to make up lost ground.

[Buthelezi] That is the problem of De Klerk. He seems to rely on these polls. That is why he panders to the ANC [African National Congress] and treats us as inconsequential. I am not one for polls, although I do not say they were not scientific. But can anyone with anything between his ears think that at this level of intimidation and violence and with people being killed all the time, people were really speaking their hearts out?

[Serfontein] Are you not worried that you are losing support to the ANC in Natal?

[Buthelezi] Prof Laurie Schlemmer recently told one of my colleagues that his polls are being misread and being distorted. I trust him and respect his work. But remember just before the Zimbabwe elections the National Intelligence of South Africa, the CIA of America, the MI of the UK and all your press guys predicted that Joshua Nkomo would win hands down. And it just didn't happen. So much for polls.

[Serfontein] In your political career of the past 40 years you have been one of the most criticized and in some quarters the most hated of men. How do you deal with this?

[Buthelezi] I am vilified, not criticized. A close friend, Tim Muir, once said of me: A man both revered and reviled. But I do not look as if I am crestfallen, do I? I do not look as if it is corroding my confidence, does it? I don't think I look like that at all. It does not affect me at all. Although in politics it is not pleasant to be denigrated.

One accepts criticisms, but in my case I am vilified. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent to vilify me amongst others through Radio Freedom from Zambia. Every week there was a message of vilification:

[Buthelezi] is a snake that poisons South Africa, and he must be hit on the head. That is not criticism, it is calling names, it is vilification.

I have never attacked Dr Mandela or Mr Tambo by name, although they have done so.

[Serfontein] Do you sleep badly at night?

[Buthelezi] I sleep well. Ask my wife, you should interview her. I sleep like a log of wood, especially in her arms. It is very nice when she gives me her arm to sleep on.

[Serfontein] You are 64. In the last part of your life, what do you still hope to achieve?

[Buthelezi] What do you mean the last part of my life? I am still very young in politics, only 64. Smuts died in harness at 80. I do not think I am old. Dr Mandela is ten years older than me. One cannot talk of me as old. In politics you know one does not really retire.

[Serfontein] I actually wanted to ask you whether you are not thinking of retirement?

[Buthelezi] Why should I? Unlike Dr Mandela and most of them, I am actually born to a position I cannot give up. Being adviser to the King, being his Chief Minister, I cannot give up. I will do that as long as I live—whatever happens, I can never retire from these positions.

[Serfontein] You will go on till the end?

[Buthelezi] Until I die in these positions.

[Serfontein] Is your Zuluness, about which you spoke at length today, more important to you than being a South African?

[Buthelezi] You ought as well ask me to get rid of my skin. Because being a Zulu, even if I do not like it, what can I do about it? I cannot get rid of my skin. I am a Zulu South African.

Everything that I have done politically was not done in the interest of the Zulu people, but in the interest of the South African people. When I struggled for many years with the government, from the time of Mr Vorster, to release Mandela, Robert Sobukwe and Zeph Mothopeng, I did it in the interests of South Africa, not of Zulus.

When I started the Buthelezi commission, I did it not for the Zulus, but for all the people in Natal, whites, coloureds and Asians. I have always acted in the interests of South Africa. I do not care what my detractors say. Dr Piet Koornhof once asked me: If I was given the whole of Natal, would I accept independence? I said no. I value the fact that the Zulu people have contributed towards South Africa, therefore I have committed myself to a federal form of government. I realize that in this region it is no longer possible to have a federal state of Zulus.

[Serfontein] In the last few weeks you have spoken about the possibility of breaking away to form a loose confederation with the rest of South Africa.

[Buthelezi] It is an option in the South African scene at the moment, depending on what happens. Throughout the world, if you look at the Soviet Union, at Yugoslavia, even to the UK where people in Scotland are talking about more autonomy than they have, there is nothing really political heretic about it.

[Serfontein] Opting for a confederation contradicts your past approach.

[Buthelezi] No, but you see we are debating. We are in an ongoing debate to include an option some people want. I have told you I am committed to a federation. But at the same time there are some people in South Africa who want a confederation.

And I am going further than I have said at any time in public, and I am not talking for the IFP: Give me a choice between a bloodbath in this country and a confederation that would stop the bloodshed, and I will consider a confederation very seriously.

[Serfontein] Forty two years ago you gave up the opportunity to become an attorney to become a thief. Do you regret not becoming a lawyer?

[Buthelezi] I don't regret it at all. If I became a small-time lawyer in Durban I don't think I would have served my people. I had the opportunity of serving my people like I have done. A few minutes ago the Rector of Adams College gave me an award for what I have done for education.

Through the government of KwaZulu I have promoted education by building schools for my people, I have been able to build clinics for my people, and I have been able to get industrial estates in KwaZulu. In fact my industrial estates are the most flourishing in the whole of South Africa. I got some people jobs. I will never regret that.

[Serfontein] Looking back over 40 years, what have been your precious moments?

[Buthelezi] I think of when I was a student at Fort Hare with some of my colleagues there, like Joe Matthews and Robert Sobukwe, and was taught by great men like Zacharia Matthews. Those were very great moments which you cannot forget.

And the time I spent right here at Adams College. I think I was very privileged that at a time when I was a student here, the principal was Dr Edgar Brooks, one of the greatest liberals this country has ever produced. It was a great privilege to have friendships with people like Alan Paton for instance, over many years, until he died.

And the fact that God gave me a mother like my mother, from whom I learned a lot. In fact I think she instilled in me a fear of God, which is a precious thing and which helped me to survive. All these things we have been talking about, all the campaigns, all the vilifications. Because to fear God as she told me as a child, is the key to wisdom.

[Serfontein] Has she been the strongest influence on you?

[Buthelezi] I learned all I know from my mother's knee. Because her grandfather Getshwayo suffered a lot and was sent to a prisoners' camp after his army's clash with the British. But people have forgotten that my family was among the first ones to be taken prisoner. Cetswayo was incarcerated in Cape Town.

My mother's father, King Dinizulu, as a young man clashes with one of the Chiefs which were being imposed on the Kingdom of the Zulus by the British government. And for that he was expelled to St Helena in exile. Two of my mothers eldest brothers were born on the island of St Helena.

Now today there is Robben Island, Robben Island, Robben Island.... But people forget my leader and mentor, Chief Albert Luthuli—Luthuli taught me many things. In those years my late cousin, King Cyprian, warned me that the Security Police was watching me visiting Chief Luthuli. I replied that if it was illegal to visit him why didn't the Magistrate instruct me to stop.

I always went to Luthuli. But one thing he taught me whenever I went to see him as a young man, wanting advice from him, was that he never gave me a solution. At first I used to get very angry and depressed. He would never give me advice, he would merely say: "I will rely on your manhood."

[Serfontein] You said your mother taught you religion. As an Anglican, is religion very important to you?

[Buthelezi] You ask me what all this vilification does to me? If I were not a Christian, I would have gone to pieces long ago. It has been a tower of strength to me to be a Christian. You derive a lot of strength from it.

You know, in my car I have a recording of the songs of David which I play while travelling and from which I derive a lot of strength. I work sometimes late at night and I play the songs of David and I get very inspired by it. That is a thing that has helped me from going to pieces.

[Serfontein] You are accused of double standards, because it is said you and your people are responsible for most of the deaths and killings.

[Buthelezi] Whom have I killed? They talk rubbish. I do not have a private army, like the ANC who have people being trained in Tanzania to come and kill and who come from the Transkei to kill our people. I have never done such a thing. I can swear before God that on no single occasion have I ever when we sat together, either as a central committee or a cabinet, been planning the death of anyone. A colleague is sitting behind me who can testify to it. I have never given orders.

That is the difference between the ANC and me. The fact that members of the IFP are involved in the violence, I have never denied. There is violence and counter violence, revenge violence and pre-emptive violence.

But I have a clear conscience. If I am called by God to appear before him tonight, I have done nothing to account for the death of anybody. As far as the death of a single human being is concerned in my whole life.

One of the things my colleagues complained about, is that they say I am too kind, I am too much influenced by Christianity. Some of my people are harsh on me, because I do not want to repay in kind. They say it is a disadvantage of my reliance on Christianity.

[Serfontein] Your spiritual leader is Archbishop Desmond Tutu. You differ on issues, how do you get on?

[Buthelezi] Three days ago he came to see me. I was informed that he was coming to see me as a fellow Anglican who is also a role player. Our discussions have not been very pleasant. Especially as he has sided with the UDF [United Democratic Front] and the ANC when he was Secretary General of the SACC [South African Council of Churches]. Because of that there has become about a big chasm between us. But as Archbishop I respect him as my father in the Lord.

I told him that church leaders have not been helpful, that they have not played a healing and conciliatory role. Whenever Inkatha members are massacred they do not appear there. But when ANC people are killed they appear in their robes and in all their garments, but to us they do not minister.

Archbishop Tutu did admit, and for that I respect him, that there was a problem as far as the attitude of the church to me is concerned.

[Serfontein] What do you do to relax?

[Buthelezi] I listen to all kinds of music, jazz, big band music, but especially light classical music, especially when I work late at night.

I also like African music and my own traditional music. My mother was one of the greatest musicians of her time. Many of our indigenous songs, and some which we sang today about King Shaka, were composed by her. She was a remarkable person with extraordinary gifts. She could recite the praise songs of all her ancestry from Shaka to her brothers, which is something never done by a woman.

[Serfontein] What type of books do you read?

[Buthelezi] I have not enough time to read, but have a problem with all the books in the bedroom, one of the things my wife is complaining about. I like to read a chapter or two however late it is.

* Recession Pushing More Whites Into Poverty

93AF0130F Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 2-8 Oct 92 p 17

[Article by Carol Gales]

[Text] How serious is South Africa's modern "poor white problem?"

According to statistics and anecdotes from relief workers, the recession is pushing more whites out of work and into hunger:

- The number of whites fed by Operation Hunger has grown from zero in 1984 to about 100,000. In Pretoria, the number of whites fed by the programme jumped 100 percent between July 1990 and July 1991.
- Whites are taking menial jobs formerly held only by blacks. "We haven't seen the white work force suffer as deeply as it has in this recession," says John Dawkins, president of the National Association of Personnel Service Organisations.
- With the amount paid out in social relief and unemployment benefits rising nearly every month this year, the government's welfare programme for whites is way over budget. "This situation hasn't been anticipated," says Piet LeRoux, spokesman for the House of Assembly's Department of Health Services and Welfare.

Today's level of poverty among whites is the highest since the government created social welfare to solve the "poor white problem" of the 1920s, according to Brian McKendrick, head of the social work department at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The system gave whites education and health care at little or no cost, non-contributory old age and disability pensions, subsidised housing, plenty of jobs with the government and its businesses, and other support.

In the past five years, that system has largely been dismantled and government businesses privatised. As a result, "the helping network that primarily aided whites is disintegrating," McKendrick says.

Still, the extent and severity of poverty among whites remains small in relation to the plight of black South Africans. Ina Perlman, Operations Hunger's director, points out that five percent of her cases involve whites though they make up 17 percent of the population.

"Certainly, the impression we have is that with the majority of whites affected it has been rough, but one hasn't yet seen the gross malnutrition one sees among blacks," Perlman says.

With the shortage of government welfare funds, whites—including conservative political groups—have mobilised over the past year to help their own.

The Conservative Party created Volkshulp 2,000 to co-ordinate welfare for white people, says spokesman Johannes van der Berg. The programme hands out donated food and helps whites find jobs. It also encourages white farmers to replace black workers with whites.

Werk & Oorleef, an apolitical feeding scheme in Pretoria, started in 1985 with 34 families. Today, it serves more than 5,000 white families in the Pretoria area, according to Kleintjie Pereira, the programme's director.

"We aren't racist or anything, it's just that we can't help any further at this stage," he says.

Other indicators that more whites are poor include:

- The number of debt judgments against individuals grew by 26 percent between 1987 and 1991, according to figures from the Information Trust Corporation. And the value of the judgments more than doubled, to R2.2-billion [rands].
- Many white schools are holding parties, dances and raffles to raise funds to buy food for pupils from low-income families. Businesses have donated bread, milk and other food.
- This year the government earmarked R440-million to help South Africa's poorest. LeRoux says his white welfare department hopes to recoup some of its over-spent funds from the allocation.
- In a recent Gallup poll, a record 60 percent of whites said they were poorer than a year ago. The poll also showed that 46 percent expect to be poorer next year, while 23 percent expect to be better off. Among blacks, the sentiments were reversed: 25 percent felt their situation would worsen and 39 percent felt it would improve.

* Causes of Venda Drought, Solution Sought

93AF0130E Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English 23-29 Oct 92 p 8

[Report by Carol Gales; words in italics as published]

[Text]Drought-stricken Venda villagers kneel in the dust to pray for rain. But relief experts say they're aiming their pleas in the wrong direction.

In the sun-baked Venda village of Folovhadwe, people gather in the dust beneath two spreading mulubi trees and beg God to make it rain.

"Because of this drought we are crying," a man tells the crowd of about 350. "Some people are dying. The cattle are dying and goats are dying also. So we need to pray to God—we need to be broken, to pour out our hearts."

Hymns and scripture readings stretch to an hour. The children, sitting with plastic containers they take to school for "drought mielie meal," grow restless.

But all are attentive when the minister closes his Bible and pauses. "We are going to pray for rain now," he says. "We are going to cry to God for rain." Eyes closed, he extends his hands and utters a rhythmic litany of sorrow and entreaties.

Fervent, mumbled prayers rise around him. One boy sits with his eyes closed and forehead wrinkled, moving his lips. An elderly man sitting on a tree root puts one hand over his eyes and his prayers flow in a steady stream. When the minister is silent, the people keep their eyes closed, praying aloud and repeating their request.

But when they open their eyes, the sky is still cloudless. Despite the prayers for rain throughout the homeland, initiated by the Venda government, they are still sizzling in Venda's most brutal drought on record.

Ninety percent of the homeland's 400 villages get less than 15 litres of water per person daily. In some places, the rate is one litre. That's like having three bathtubs of water for an entire year.

The dam supplying the 400,000 residents in the capital of Thohoyandou is 0.5 percent full and tap water is available for five hours a day. Even Thohoyandou's water supply falls below the United Nations standard for refugee camps, which is 20 litres per person daily.

Experts helping with water-relief efforts say the Venda people are aiming their pleas in the wrong direction. In spite of the drought, they insist, there would be plenty of water if the homeland's government had invested in a system to provide water during dry spells.

They blame the water shortage largely on the Venda government's incompetence and the racist indifference of officials seconded from South Africa.

"Not much of it has to do with the drought," says Ian Johnson, a British engineer who has helped develop water systems in drought-stricken Somalia and Iraq. "Three-fourths of it is man-made."

Johnson and others accuse the Venda government of spending too much money and effort building a R2.7-million [rands] system to transfer water to the Vondo Dam, which serves Thohoyandou, from another dam 8km away.

Vonda is a vast, empty cavern. Normally, the water would cover the backs of the cattle now grazing near the far end of the long valley. But now the water stands in a metre-deep pool against the high dam wall. Runoff water from the nearby hills—including water pumped over the mountains from the Tshakhuma Dam—splashes in a little stream moving at about 90 litres a second.

Government officials have called the transfer project a success, though admitting it had a slow start because of malfunctions in the second-hand pipes and pumps used. The project is "the only solution for our problem at the moment," says works director C.J. Mathee.

Johnson comments that this kind of "success" would not be tolerated in most South African cities.

"Everyone has some taps at home, but there's no water," says Rejoice Nemukula, a waitress at the Venda Sun Hotel who lives in Tsianda, near Thohoyandou. Her taps work once every three weeks, she says, so she must fetch water from another village "a long distance from our home" in a 25-litre plastic container.

Nemukula's story incenses Johnson. Government officials "keep saying the people of Thohoyandou will have to learn to tighten their belts" and wait for rains and the

transfer project to fill the dam, he says. "That's just rubbish. They've totally failed. They're only raising the water by restricting it."

"Johannesburg and the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging Industrial Area] area are experiencing the same drought as Venda, but long-term provisions have been made there" and residents needn't worry about water restrictions this year unless the summer rains don't come, says Gary Bing, a senior engineer with the Department of Water Affairs.

Johnson came to Venda to work with the National Consultative Forum on Drought. He is employed by RedR, a British charity which provides experts to relief organisations.

He argues that the Venda government could have provided more water for less money by drilling and equipping boreholes. Thohoyandou's water system is too dependent on the expensive dam transfer system, he says.

After three months of working with white government officials, most seconded from South Africa, Johnson attributes their bad planning to indifference. "It isn't that they don't have any money. They just don't care. I think they don't even recognise that blacks exist."

This impression was reinforced, he says, by a white South African worker who remarked that if blacks were hard to work with, he could "just stick a tyre around them and get rid of them."

Johnson's frustration was compounded by the government's decision last week to raid other departmental budgets in order to drill boreholes for cattle, while so many people lack water.

Before he leaves Venda in December, Johnson wants to drill boreholes in at least 100 villages. His crews have been drilling for a month now and have found a number of promising boreholes, including one that will yield 46 litres a second. For just R3,000 [rands], it will provide half the amount of water now yielded by the R2.7-million Vondo Dam project.

We'll put far more water in this system than the government ever dreamt of," Johnson says.

Meanwhile, the people are still waiting. On a 5km stretch of road outside Thohoyandou, about 300 empty plastic containers are clustered around sluggish borehole pumps and the huge storage tanks that wait to be filled by government water trucks.

The area around Thohoyandou is deceptively green. Though the ground is mostly bare, drought-resistant trees and tough grass manage some colour.

In the north of the homeland, things look grimmer. Most of the thorn trees are bare and their roots exposed. The ground is mere dust and rocks. In places, red sand dunes have drifted near the road and against the trees.

Folovhadwe, 10km east of the Nwanedi Dam, has an irrigation system that enables villagers to farm in the dry season. One diligent farmer has produced a tall, tasseled field of maize.

But not all crops fare so well. In one field, the maize stalks are short, the leaves curled from the heat. An elderly woman hoeing her sweet potato crop says the tubers are stunted. She apologises that she has no gifts for visitors; normally she would offer mangoes, but the small green fruit on her trees isn't fit to eat.

Folovhadwe Clinic nurse Catherine Takalani Ravhuanzwo says the lack of food affects health in the village. "If it rains, there are green vegetables. Now there's nothing," she says.

About 40 of the village's 500 children display the fluffy hair and swollen legs and stomachs associated with malnutrition. More have typhoid, malaria, bilharzia and pellagra.

Many families depend on the mielie meal provided to schools by Operation Hunger and on food from World Vision, which supplies 50 tons to 3,500 people in 40 villages each month.

"The people used to have kraals of cows, but now they have little meat," Ravhuanzwo says. "They just let the cows go because there is no grass, no water. They cannot sell them. Some are just dying in the bush."

Men who go to the cities to find work often return after spending a week with a relative who also is unemployed, Ravhuanzwo says.

Adds the Rev MP Mavhetha, who led the Folovhadwe prayer service for rain, those who had jobs on farms and orchards or in canning factories in Messina have lost their jobs. "Because of this drought more people are coming back, not going," he says.

In Gaba, a village of 5,000 near Thohoyandou, the only people working are soldiers, teachers and policemen. A local teacher who is a Christian says: "I understand that these are the last days."

Added to the drought, hunger and unemployment is an increase in crime, he says. People are greedy. Government officials get free food and don't pay taxes, and they seem to care little about the people, he says.

Evil is increasing. Wickedness is increasing." He sees the drought as a punishment from God.

For Johnson, who knows water flows under the ground, the source lies elsewhere: "It's certainly the boers' way of punishing the Venda people."

* **ABSA, Russia's Savings Bank, Sign Agreement**
93AF0113D Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 25 Sep 92 p S2

[Article by Brian Schmidt: "ABSA (Amalgamated Banks of South Africa) and Russian Bank Sign Exchange Agreement"]

[Text] The Amalgamated Banks of South Africa (ABSA) and the Savings Bank of Russia will be concluding an agreement on Monday.

A delegation from Russia, releasing the news of the agreement, said that the two banks will be exchanging information concerning the activities of the banking system in Russia. Further cooperation between the two banks will be discussed in future.

"We are especially interested in the operational activities of the People's Bank, its experience with investment companies and trusts.

"Those concerns are now very important in Russia, especially with the program that has been initiated to privatize national corporations," said a spokesman from that Russian bank.

The Savings Bank of Russia was established last June, with the Central Bank of Russia as the largest shareholder.

Among its other large shareholders are the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, along with other banks and organizations.

"Our function is to attract individual and corporate capital, in order to make credit services especially available to companies. Last year, the bank received its license for transactions with other countries, which also gives it the right to open accounts in other currencies," said Sergei Bylof, the director of the department of foreign exchange.

This is the third agreement that ABSA has concluded with Russian banks. The other two are the Bank for Foreign Economic Relations and the Bank for Foreign Trade.

Sampie Kotze, a regional director for ABSA, said that ABSA already has agreements with all the countries in the Eastern Block.

"We have also recently entered into similar agreements with banks in Egypt, Dubayy, and Bahrain. ABSA is also engaged in negotiations with banks in North Africa.

* **Italian Trade Delegation Pays 12-Day Visit**
93AF0133D Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 2 Oct 92 p 10

[Text] A forty-strong trade delegation from the Lombardia region in Italy has paid a 12-day visit to South Africa in an attempt to establish commercial and technology exchanges as well as industrial cooperation agreements with local companies.

The area near Milan—described by the Lombardy Minister for Industry and Handicraft Luciano Forcellini as having "higher economic development"—reportedly has an economy 10 times the size of South Africa's.

The 40 firms participating in the Lombardia trade mission represented products and services as varied as anti-soil erosion products, Italian cheese and car and motor bike alarms.

Products represented included heating and air conditioning equipment; wire bending machines; pasta making equipment; electrical switches and switch gear; packaging machinery; road and road sign marking equipment; and parabolic antenna.

Other products also included silicone rubber; milling and water cutting machines; waterproofing membranes; bibcocks, faucets and taps.

* Italian Electrical Systems Manufacturer Returns

93AF0133C Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 2 Oct 92 p 9

[Article by Robyn Leary]

[Text] Italian electrical system manufacturer Ansaldo Industria has returned to South Africa after a 10 year absence.

The company, which is also involved in the design and manufacture of drives, industrial automation systems, cogeneration plants and environmental protection systems, will be represented locally by Johannesburg company AGF Industries.

In addition, its parent company Ansaldo is also reportedly negotiating to play a role in "certain major projects" in South Africa.

AGF Industries director Peter Cowan says that despite South Africa's poor economic climate, the Italian firm believes it is the "right time" to return to South Africa.

"Its technology is superior, its prices are competitive and it has the local back-up," he says.

It also has the full support of its parent company, which is part of the giant Italian corporation Iri, the holding company for three banks as well as the airline Alitalia and shipping line Lloyd Triestino.

AGF Industries MD Alberto Fonzari adds that Ansaldo's Camillo Rosati has said South Africa's thinking will ultimately be reflected throughout the whole African continent.

Both Fonzari and Cowan do not rule out the possibility of local manufacture. They report that discussions are on-going concerning either sub-assembly or manufacture of various Ansaldo products.

AGF Industries will distribute the range of automation, energy transmission and distribution equipment, materials handling and integrated manufacturing systems as well as electrical and instrumentation erection works.

Also included in the range are power electronics, electrical devices (such as circuit breakers, de contactors and relays, controllers and switchers) and rotating machinery.

Environmental protection division and industrial plant systems will also be distributed.

* Kazakhstan Seeks RSA Mining Technology

93AF0133B Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 9 Oct 92 p 2

[Article by Ian Robinson]

[Text] CIS [Commonwealth of Independent States] member state Kazakhstan is looking to make use of South African analytical chemistry technology in its mining industry.

MD [managing director] of local firm Spectro Analytical Instruments Dr Pat Butler has presented two papers on analytical techniques in the South African mining industry at a "by invitation only" conference held in the Kazakhstan president's chambers in the capital Alma Ata.

Dr Butler discussed the application of the Spectrogold spark emission spectrometer for the rapid quantitative determination of gold, silver and platinum group elements and gave a general description of analytical techniques including inductively coupled plasma (ICP) in the South African mining industry.

Also present was Dr Karl Slickers, head of development at German parent company spectro Analytical Instruments, who played a major role in the development of spark analysis for traces (SAFT) technology which is used for the determination of minute impurities in pure metals.

Dr Butler says the South African subsidiary and the German parent company have collaborated over the last two-and-a-half years to develop instruments based on SAFT technology for the gold and platinum industries.

The application of the technology for gold analysis is "of great interest" to Kazakhstan which is one of the richest gold-producing areas of the former Soviet Union, he says.

Dr Butler tells The Engineering News the conference highlighted the extent to which South African mining technology is being recognized throughout the world.

Other countries including Australia, Canada and Mexico have also shown interest in the Spectrogold spectrometer for gold analysis.

Angola

Savimbi Meets With UN Representative Goulding

'Fully' Accepts UN Plan

MB1311094592 London BBC World Service
in Portuguese 2030 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Report on "excerpts" of interview with Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola in Huambo, by Portuguese radio station Radio Nova; date not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Breaking its silence since the Luanda clashes, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leadership, through its Information Secretary Jorge Valentim, said it accepted the UN plan to solve the crisis. In an interview with Portugal's radio station Radio Nova, UNITA leader Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, has once again reaffirmed this position, adding that there should be a serious cease-fire, and it should be respected by all sides.

[Savimbi] "First of all we would like to say that we fully accept the UN plan, which does not reject by any means the Bicesse parameters. Secondly, there should be a serious and respected cease-fire. But now everything should be handed over to the United Nations. No more observers, for without rejecting the Bicesse agreement, we believe there were serious lapses in the agreement."

Jonas Savimbi also mentioned the possibility of resuming talks with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA].

[Savimbi] "I believe things are running well, but everything will depend on the MPLA. The Sukhoi-22 aircraft have been flying over Licua, MI-8 helicopters have been flying over Cubango River. In Huambo we have to hide like rats, in Luanda there have been indescribable tribal massacres. Looking at things overall—the death of Vice President Chitunda has been a hard blow, not just for UNITA but for all Angola; the MPLA had the (?prerogative) of killing UNITA's moderate man, it was a pity; the death of Salupeto who was UNITA's representative in the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM], who was another intellectual in the party. But we are ready to accept that."

When asked which were the possibilities for a return to civil war, the UNITA leader said:

[Savimbi] "No, I don't want war. I am just under pressure from officials who never accepted the Bicesse Accords. These are operatives. Those in Luanda are worth nothing, for they are all administration and operation officials, but operatives are all outside Luanda, and they want war. But I do not want war and do not accept war. So, the MPLA should understand, if there is war, we

are divided into tribes and regions [words indistinct], and Mr. Dos Santos does not govern anything in this country."

During the interview Jonas Savimbi praised the role of the United Nations, but strongly criticized the observers of the peace process, particularly Portugal.

"The observers will no longer oversee the Angolan peace process, only the United Nations. The Americans, Portuguese and Russians will have to leave, only the United Nations is necessary. That is my position. What do we need observers for now? Now it is only the United Nations. Portugal is also part of the United Nations. The U.S. is an important part of the United Nations. Russia, the CIS also belongs to the United Nations. What do we need observers for? Thus, we should accept the UN plan."

Jonas Savimbi reacted this way to the Luanda clashes and the death of some of the main officials.

[Savimbi] "They massacred thousands of people from the southern region. They destroyed all committee offices, and clinics which provided services. They killed Chitunda who was the best cadre in Angola, and Salupeto. I can read euphoria, and it is dangerous for the MPLA to become euphoric, for the other side of the coin five years from now can also be true. I regret, but I think that there will be someone who with a good judgment will say that we are the same country, not the same people, but the same country. There should be a great strength in order to build the nation. I also would like to say that of all opposition politicians who spoke, the only one who impressed me was Holden. He spoke calmly, and showed that he is an old politician who had a sense of history. The others got a hiding and began speaking in a bad way."

The strongest accusations by the UNITA leader were directed at the Portuguese Government, particularly its Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva.

[Savimbi] "Portugal did well in the beginning, but I think now [Portuguese Foreign Minister] Durao Barroso and Cavaco Silva have repeated Alvor, but there should be other people who may rectify this, for Portugal and Angola must necessarily have intimate relations, but [words indistinct] not by maneuvers and backward games. If Cavaco Silva thinks that way he is lost. He has never been our friend and is not our friend, it does not even matter whether he is or not. He is not an Angolan citizen. He is taking relations between Angola and Portugal to a critical point."

UN's Goulding News Conference

MB1211212792 Luanda TPA Television Network
in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Nov 92

[News conference by UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding with unidentified reporters in Luanda on 12 November—recorded]

[Text] The United Nations believes that any solution to the Angolan political crisis ought to be linked to the mandatory acceptance of the election results and to adherence to the Bicesse Accords. The UN position was reiterated by UN Undersecretary General Marrack Goulding at a news conference in Luanda today. He admitted the possibility of the blue helmets coming to Angola.

[Reporter] Goulding began by discussing the UN secretary general's standpoint on the Angolan crisis, reiterating that any solution ought to be linked to the mandatory acceptance of the election results and full adherence to the Bicesse accord.

[Goulding] Ms. Anstee [words indistinct] and the Security Council's resolutions and declarations state that the elections were generally free and fair. The United Nations feels that it is necessary that a solution to the crisis includes the acceptance of the results of the first round of elections by all sides.

[Reporter] On the extension of the UN Angola Verification Mission [UNAVEM]-2 mandate, the UN under secretary general said that it all depends on a decision of the Security Council. He said that it is possible that the UN will send blue helmets to Angola provided that the government makes a request, and that conditions are created.

[Goulding] In order for the UN to play a broader role, the Security Council will have to make a decision. In order for the Security Council to decide on the extension of the UNAVEM mandate beyond 30 November, it will be necessary for the secretary general to report to the Council that there is an accord between the two sides not only on the need for a wider UN role, but also about the steps to be taken to put the peace process back on track with a view to ending the ongoing clashes, and establishing a situation like the one prevailing before 29 and 30 September when elections were held.

[Reporter] Does an expansion of the UN role in Angola mean that the blue helmets will be sent to Angola?

[Goulding] It could mean that. Of course, that cannot be done without a decision by the Security Council, and at the request of the government. Yet, there are a number of functions that could be carried out by the blue helmets. Personally, I do not rule out the possibility of the blue helmets being sent here.

[Reporter] Are the two sides receptive to the possibility of the blue helmets being sent here?

[Goulding] Yes, both sides discussed that possibility.

[Reporter] Is a meeting between the president of the Republic and Dr. Jonas Savimbi closer or is there still an impasse?

[Goulding] Like I said, it is necessary to have talks between the government and UNITA. Talks could either be held between the president of the Republic and Dr.

Savimbi or through the resumption of the negotiations between the two commissions, starting from the time of the tragedy that occurred two weeks ago. It has not been decided whether the talks will be at a presidential or commission level.

[Reporter] What are the conditions that the two sides, namely government and UNITA, have put forward for the meeting to take place and to overcome the crisis?

[Goulding] Both sides have put forward conditions, [laughs] but unfortunately they do not wish to disclose them publicly. We are in a phase of a somewhat confidential diplomacy. I hope that the conditions of the two sides can be met, but I cannot go into details right now.

[Reporter] What has Dr. Savimbi told you about the election results? Does he accept them or not?

[Goulding] We are currently discussing with Dr. Savimbi his views on the elections and the results of the first round.

[Reporter] Does the UN peace plan include an early second round of presidential elections?

[Goulding] Once again, I am giving you my personal opinion. Personally, I do not think that there are conditions right now to hold a second round of elections on a short term basis. It is necessary to create conditions for a second round of elections. That is, it is necessary to restore the conditions that existed before 29 September. I do not know how long that will take, though it will take more than the 30 days provided for in the law.

[Reporter] Afterward, Marrack Goulding, who returned to New York today after a six-day mission to Angola, met with the diplomatic corps accredited to Angola. The news media was not informed of the agenda because, as Marrack Goulding put it, the Angolan case is very delicate, and one should operate on the basis of a confidential diplomacy.

UNITA's Valentim Comments

*MB1211160492 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 12 Nov 92*

[Telephone interview with Alicerces Valentim, information secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, in Huambo by Akwe Amosu in London on the "Focus on Africa" program; first paragraph is studio introduction—recorded]

[Text] The three and a half hour meeting between UN peace envoy Marrack Goulding and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi in the central Angolan town of Huambo on Tuesday [10 November] has broken UNITA's silence. Since the bloody battles in Luanda last month, which saw the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] drive UNITA out of town, there has been an uneasy cease-fire. Fears have been rising of a slide back into civil war, as Savimbi continued his rejection of the

September election results. UNITA forces have been occupying large areas of the country, and Mr. Goulding's trip to Huambo seemed like a last cast of the dice. He is now back in Luanda, and the official outcome of the talks is awaited. But this morning, Jorge Valentim, UNITA's information spokesman, called us from Huambo, and he seems to think that the meeting went well. Akwe Amosu asked him how he felt about the talks between Mr. Goulding and Mr. Savimbi.

[Valentim] The meeting went very well, was a very good discussion, a very open and constructive one. Every issue relating to the Angolan crisis was discussed. Mr. Goulding presented a package of proposals to us from the United Nations, and we agreed with these proposals in order to save the crisis.

[Amosu] And what was in that package?

[Valentim] Consolidation of the cease-fire, and the mediation of the United Nations in order to facilitate the relationship with the government and UNITA, and also to increase the role of the United Nations, militarily and politically in our country.

[Amosu] And what concretely did you ask of the United Nations, especially in relation to the MPLA government?

[Valentim] We want a political solution, and first of all knowing the situation, to stop the genocide in Luanda. Secondly, no more war in every part of the country—consolidation of the cease-fire. And also when the government will discuss the situation, the approach from the government should be a very good approach, more realistic, corresponding to the situation.

[Amosu] If as you say peace can be achieved, are you then prepared to go on with the electoral process?

[Valentim] Yes. All these issues are part of the package: A second tour [round] of presidential elections, the way to approach the first legislative elections. All these things belong to one packet proposal by the United Nations, and we support it strongly.

[Amosu] But the question that everybody is asking is whether that political solution will mean a return to the electoral democratic process, or whether UNITA will demand a share of power, regardless of the election results.

[Valentim] Well, this is just a definition of the solution. I think the sharing or non-sharing, or to go to the process, I think that the government, MPLA, need UNITA as we need the MPLA for the sake of peace in Angola.

[Amosu] You say that you would like the cease-fire to be consolidated, and that you are willing to work to that end. What does that mean in practice?

[Valentim] In practice that means no more offensive deployment of forces, no more attacks, no more violence. We can say in this present time today everything is

quieter all over the country, and we hope that the United Nations, they will increase the number of soldiers, and the political officers, and also the quality of the armament. Such way (?they really) can stop the war.

[Amosu] So, you want the United Nations to put in additional forces. Do you want them to put in the blue helmets, the peace-keeping forces?

[Valentim] We support it very, very strongly.

[Amosu] Did Mr. Goulding offer to put in peace-keeping forces, military UN forces?

[Valentim] He agreed. I don't want to go into details, otherwise I will destroy his report to the secretary general, but our request was received very favorably.

Correspondent on Goulding's Remarks

MB1211183892 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Telephone interview with journalist Christy McGreal of the London GUARDIAN newspaper in Luanda, by Akwe Amosu in London on the "Focus on Africa" program; first paragraph is studio introduction—recorded]

[Text] Marrack Goulding has now talked about his meetings with Jonas Savimbi and President dos Santos, and apparently he is not exactly bursting with optimism. On the line to Luanda, Akwe Amosu asked journalist Chris McGreal of the London GUARDIAN what Mr. Goulding had said:

[McGreal] Mr. Goulding [words indistinct] up, he spelled out that unless there is some kind of movement, some kind of agreement or talks or indication by both sides that they seriously want a settlement in the coming days, then he thinks the situation could deteriorate very rapidly. He said that the UN secretary general, Butrus-Ghali, had described it as extremely serious. The only pieces of optimism he could find were in effect the fact that the peace process hadn't entirely fallen apart, that the cease-fire holds in some parts of the country, and there is on local level in some parts cooperation between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. He also found some positive signs in the fact that both sides, both Mr. Savimbi and UNITA, and President dos Santos continue to say that they want a peace agreement, but he said that without an early meeting things don't look good.

[Amosu] So, did he describe concrete measures to try and make that meeting happen?

[McGreal] He wouldn't go into details. He said that diplomacy dictated that he didn't reveal the details of the meeting, but asked whether they were moving forward, whether a meeting might be likely soon, he said they have made some progress. But in recent weeks so many

hopes of a meeting have been dashed that he couldn't say with any confidence when or if it would take place.

[Amosu] What you are describing is in marked contrast with the tone adopted by UNITA's information secretary, Mr. Jorge Valentim, who spoke to us earlier. He was saying that Mr. Goulding had put forward a very comprehensive and good package of measures both for peace-keeping and political solutions. He sounded pretty pleased, and said UNITA would be accepting it. Did you get anything of that kind from Mr. Goulding?

[McGreal] No, we didn't. Now, it may be that he decided to play that down because he doesn't want to build up too many hopes whether within Angola or in the international community, but he also said that there were some prerequisites to any settlement. One of the ones he named was that all sides accept the election results from the end of September. Now, by that he obviously means Mr. Savimbi because it's Mr. Savimbi who lost and who is disputing the results. On that score, again it doesn't seem to be too much progress. The government had (?obviously hoped) that they would accept the election results, but Mr. Savimbi and UNITA continue to dispute them even though they have said that they will go through to a second round.

[Amosu] What about the actual fighting, the military situation on the ground? I understand the UN has been trying to consolidate the cease-fire. Did he give any idea of how they were going to do that?

[McGreal] No, he didn't. There is an obstacle rising before long, which is that Unavem [UN Angola Verification Mission], the UN monitors' mandate in Angola runs out at the end of this month, which gives them about another two weeks. Now, the Security Council, he said, has been reluctant to renew it if they feel that it is going nowhere, and if they did it would only be for 30 days. If the UN role was to be expanded, for instance blue helmets were brought in or they were to take a more active peace-keeping role, that would require extra funds which would require the approval of the UN Security Council. He said again a prerequisite for that there would have to be some kind of agreement, a specific agreement on the table.

Savimbi Warns on Provocation

*MB1211135292 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 12 Nov 92*

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi has offered strife-torn Angola peace, or another decade of war. In an interview with a Portuguese radio station, Savimbi said: I guarantee peace to Luanda. He also said he guaranteed the United Nations that there will be no more war, but the UNITA leader warned that if he is provoked, he has the capacity to fight on for 10 more years.

Savimbi's comments came as UN peacekeeping chief Marrack Goulding prepared to leave Angola after a mission to preserve peace accords that ended 16 years of civil war.

Minister on UNITA Documents, Part 2

*MB1211155792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Nov 92*

[Remarks by Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Nando at a news conference in Luanda on 10 November—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] There are new revelations about the foiled National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] attempt to seize power by force. In a letter to Jonas Savimbi, Brigadier Abel Chivukuvuku recalled that the old man, that is Savimbi, has always taught his followers that the world only respects the strong. Accordingly, Chivukuvuku suggested to Savimbi that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] should be expelled from all districts and confined only to provincial capitals. At a news conference, Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Nando revealed that Chivukuvuku's suggestion was endorsed by Salupeto Pena.

[Nando] Mr. Brig. Chivukuvuku's suggestion had the blessing of Mr. Engineer Salupeto Pena, who said in a (?letter):

Brother, I hope you are keeping well. We support Comrade Chivukuvuku's message and believe that we ought to take action as far as communes and districts are concerned.

I do not think there is any doubt about that exchange of letters on 11 October because by then we were seeing districts and communes being taken.

The letter adds: We think that Ben and Demostenes should not return to Luanda. Anyway, it is about time our television goes on the air, unless you think otherwise. The investigations will not lead to anything special. We are on a completely slippery path. The UN Ad Hoc Commission will change nothing. Let us take precautions because they are coming with their own rhetoric in place—they wish to sacrifice us, and we are ready. Our cockerel flies. Yours faithfully, Salupeto.

[Announcer] Luanda's Central Military Hospital was also a UNITA target. The deputy interior minister discusses the plan against an establishment geared to save lives:

[Nando] As part of their preparations to seize power through a coup d'état in Luanda, UNITA's Health Ministry took measures to attend to the injured during the clashes. We have here a Health Ministry document which reads:

Taking into account the current situation in our country, particularly in the capital city, Luanda, the Health Ministry has decided to take the following preventive measures.

The document lists measures like medical and paramedic staff who should attend the injured, the alternative areas where the injured could be treated in case the situation worsens. They even considered the possibility of seizing the Military Hospital. UNITA's so-called health minister says:

In case of a general conflict, the main military hospital should not be ruled out. The hospital has good conditions, and we can rely on the assistance of medical doctors and nurses who are our sympathizers at that establishment, provided that the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, the [name indistinct], and the Cuban guest workers are neutralized, and security guaranteed. At this stage we could mobilize all our cadres and send them to that hospital. Luanda, 14 October 1992, [Signed] Carlos Jorge Veiga Morgado, minister of health, medical doctor.

[Announcer] Like UNITA's General Wambo, who threatened to reduce Angola to ashes, Jeremias Chitunda was also one of the main mentors of the conspiracy. Deputy Minister Nando explains:

[Nando] Mr. Gen. Wambo also wrote to the older brother on 14 October, saying:

Brother, Comrades Terra-a-Terra and Magnetico have arrived safely, and conveyed the general guidelines. Thank you. Despite the abundant evidence of the Futungo leaders' receptiveness, we will implement the guidelines and move forward. The state apparatus that the communist MPLA Party has established and intends to maintain, will fall at any cost. We are gradually closing the siege. We will keep our heads cool, but our muscles will be inflexible. Under physical stress, we will opt for a careful dialogue. Let us see. Luanda might experience harder days. While our leadership engages in multiple negotiations, we are very firm here. Greetings, (Kapala N'Danda) Wambo.

Those are some of the documents proving that UNITA was planning to seize power. I could read other excerpts from two of UNITA Vice President Mr. Jeremias Chitunda's writing pads. On 31 October, he wrote the following:

There could be an escalation of clashes in the capital. Of necessity, one will have to wait for the outcome of those clashes so that each one of us knows from what position he will negotiate. I do not think there will be further cease-fire negotiations. What matters for us is not to win battles, but to stress our superior firepower. We must not let the MPLA speculate how long our weapons will last. The MPLA will only be shaken if fire is aimed at the capital and not in the provinces. In Luanda, and even if it locates some of our targets, the MPLA has a limited response capability. It would be better to have intense

and concentrated fire, with impressive material consequences likely to lead to a honorable and formal cease-fire, than sporadic and eternal shots which are of no consequence, and unsuitable for negotiations.

That is what the UNITA vice president said: It would be better to have intense and concentrated fire, with impressive material consequences.

They needed military power in order to impose their conditions at the negotiating table. He added: Under the current circumstances, our new negotiating position should be the pure and simple rejection of the electoral process.

As you know, UNITA mistakenly believed that the government lacked the means to defend the city of Luanda. In an interview with the Portuguese Radio Nova a few days before, Mr. Salupeto said that once fire started in Luanda, the government forces would surrender in a couple of hours because they did not know what war was all about. When clashes began on 31 [October], some euphoric UNITA officials claimed from their hotels that the clashes would be a matter of hours, and that everything would change. They were aware of [words indistinct] and so they established their position at the negotiating table:

Under the current circumstances, our new negotiating position should be the pure and simple rejection of the electoral process. We will then start from scratch. There could be a second round of elections, but as for the legislative elections, it would be better to (?repeat them). However, it all depends on the outcome of the clashes. If we call for a cease-fire, then we might not be able to impose our demands. If the city of Huambo is divided instead of being under our total control, and if the MPLA is still holding on to the government palace, and the local Angola People's Television [TPA] and Radio Nacional de Angola, then we are in a weak position or even in a less advantageous situation than when the clashes began.

That clearly shows that UNITA had some goals in Huambo: The government palace, TPA, and the radio station. That is what the UNITA vice president said.

He then discusses the situation at Miramar. He made repeated calls to Cohen as of 2000 [1900] on 31 [October]. He said:

We wish to warn of the negative consequences resulting from the capture of any Americans by Alfa India.

By Alfa India, he meant UNITA. He added: The Americans can help us best if Alfa India leaves their nationals alone.

At this stage, he wrote the following in brackets: There is already an American woman who, together with Bulgarians and Zimbabweans, have been withdrawn from their diplomatic residences to (?Miramar).

He hoped that the MPLA would avoid shelling UNITA, lest the diplomats were killed. He added: You may think differently, but in the process our international position we will be further aggravated.

UNITA Reportedly Surrounds Luanda

MB1211195092 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Text] Western military sources in Angola say UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces have surrounded the capital city, Luanda, leaving only the southern part of the city still open.

According to a military advisor attached to one of the foreign missions in Angola, Mr. Jonas Savimbi's [words indistinct] about 60 kilometers away (?to) the north, and some action is expected over the weekend.

He, however, said he doubted UNITA would launch attacks on Luanda while several of its top generals are held by the government, but he said it was unlikely that the UNITA leader would come back to the capital unless he comes back as president.

The advisor said it is likely that MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] forces will launch a massive offensive to try to capture areas that UNITA captured after crying foul over the September election results.

UNITA Reported Halting Males at Checkpoints

MB1211133192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] continue to commit crimes in Bie Province. FALA has set up control points along the roads linking the capital of the province to the various districts. Two youths who managed to escape National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] captivity say males are not allowed to go through those control points, and are accused of serving in the Riot Police or in the defunct Ministry of State Security. Those youths report FALA soldiers killed 12 citizens along the Kuito-Andulo road last weekend. They also said UNITA is confiscating the people's possessions. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

'Sources' Say Army Retakes Lugela 9 Nov

MB1211133292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Excerpts] Radio Mozambique has learned in Quelimane, from a Mocuba-based source, that the Mozambique Armed Forces retook the village of Lugela, in Zambezia Province, on 9 November. Lugela was the fourth district capital to be occupied by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] after the signing of the General Peace Accord, on 21 October. [passage omitted]

The source, who was quoting people coming from Lugela, said the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] reoccupied Lugela after light clashes. There are reports of deaths. Radio Mozambique has not been able to confirm the recapture of Lugela neither with the authorities in Quelimane nor in Maputo. [passage omitted]

Ghana

Rawlings Urges Ghanaians To Forget Past, Unite

AB0911102292 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0700 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has urged Ghanaians to forget the past and unite to face the challenges ahead. He was speaking at a ceremony at New Fadama in Accra to mark the mark the birthday of Prophet Mohamed.

Chairman Rawlings said that the country has gone through a lot of trials, tribulations, and experiences. He said some of the experiences are painful and should not be repeated. However, there are useful lessons to be learned from them to guide the nation in its future strides. Flight Lt. Rawlings said one factor which binds Ghanaians together is God or honor. They should therefore, hold fast to their religions.

The PNDC chairman condemned the activities of what he called confidence tricksters who misuse the Bible or the Koran for their selfish ends and called for a stop to these negative activities.

He said every moment of life on earth is precious and this must not be wasted. Rather, it must be used to do God's work properly. Chairman Rawlings referred to divisions among Christians and Muslims and urged them not to allow the enemy to exploit these divisions.

The acting chief imam, Shaykh Usmanu Shalbutu, advised Muslims to remain calm during the transition to the Fourth Republic. He also stressed the need for Muslims to abide by the principles of Islam. Islamic spiritual leader, Cheikh Abdulai Meikano, prayed for peace and stability in the country.

Ghana's Rawlings on Election Victory

AB0911105792 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana has described his victory in the recent election as a vindication of all that his administration has done to improve the lot of Ghanaians. He made the assertion in Abuja while addressing newsmen. President Rawlings said that his opponents lost because they were not in touch with the current realities in Ghana. He disclosed that the margin of his victory would have been wider but for the closure of polling at 5 PM on the election day.

On allegations of electoral malpractices, President Rawlings explained that his opponents came up with such claims because they had spent so much money and believed that money could win the elections. He said that the international observers were invited to monitor the elections for the benefit of his opponents.

The Ghanaian leader pointed out that he was compelled to quit the Armed Forces and join the presidential race immediately he discovered that politicians had resorted to their old dirty antics to deceive Ghanaians.

Liberia

Government Says Free Port, Airport Open

AB1311104592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 13 Nov 92

[Text] The Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia says as far as security information available to it are concerned, the Free Port of Monrovia remains open to all authorized shipping lines. A statement issued last evening by the Ministry of Information noted that the recent ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] statement on the situation of the port made it clear that all ships carrying essential commodities for Monrovia and which are granted permission by the Interim Government of National Unity to dock at the free port will be free to do so.

The government also wishes to point out that as far as its information is concerned, the James Spriggs Payne Airport is still open to traffic, and some commercial flights are still using the airport. The statement said that ECOMOG is doing all within its power to reduce any possibilities of rocket attacks on the vicinity of the airport and for that matter anywhere in and around the city.

Meanwhile, the Information Ministry is advising all foreign correspondents and local stringers to be aware of the exigencies of the security situation in the country and report responsibly so as not to jeopardize life and property in and around Monrovia.

Foreign Minister Comments on U.S. Support

AB1211201792 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Nov 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a diplomatic waffle over the war in Liberia. It involved remarks made by American Assistant Secretary State Herman Cohen in which he seemed to imply a shift of American policy away from support for ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Well, today Mr. Cohen said that was not the case and that America continues to support ECOMOG's role in Liberia. The Liberian Interim Government's foreign minister, Baccus Matthews, is in America at the moment to attend the United Nations. On the line, Robin White asked him if was satisfied that American policy remained the same:

[Begin recording] [Matthews] Well, I am sufficiently convinced that as long as the consensus in ECOWAS continues to hold, the United States Government will continue to support the ECOWAS initiative, and so I am not worried. I think, in fact, that in the coming week a request to the Security Council for an endorsement of the sanctions regime that has now been imposed by ECOWAS against the belligerent parties in Liberia will provide an opportunity for the U.S. and other members of the Security Council to clearly declare where they stand with respect to the peace process in Liberia. So we believe there is reason for hope. We believe that the UN will continue to support the West African initiative.

[White] Do you think there might be moves to try and replace ECOMOG by a UN force?

[Matthews] No, I doubt that. As long as [pauses]...you see, the Security Council has already declared for the ECOWAS initiative. Given that position, unless the ECOWAS leaders request broader United Nations involvement, I doubt that we will go beyond where we are.

[White] So you have going around talking to people about the whole question of sanctions against Charles Taylor. Now, who in your opinion are the chief sanctions breakers?

[Matthews] Well, you know the sanctions have just now come into effect. We are trying to ensure that there will not be sanction breakers and that is why we need to have an international decision on the sanctions regime by ensuring that there is an endorsement of the ECOWAS decision coming from the Security Council.

[White] But do you have particular countries in mind who are likely to break sanctions?

[Matthews] Well, that is hypothetical at this stage. Our presumption is that as long as there is international consensus around these sanctions, they are going to hold and will be respected by all parties and that is the key factor—that all of the countries in the subregion are united on this issue.

[White] The truth of the matter Mr. Matthews is that they are not united. I mean the Ivory Coast does not seem to be really in line. Burkina Faso does not seem to be really in line.

[Matthews] Well, I was at the Abuja summit on Saturday [7 November] representing Dr. Sawyer, the president of the Interim Government in Monrovia, and there was a clear consensus. All of these countries have declared a clear and positive commitment to this effort.

[White] Mr. Matthews, that is what they say in public, but then they go away and privately do something different.

[Matthews] Well, we have to try to see if we can identify what they are doing and gather evidence to the contrary, but at this stage, they are all committed. President Houphouet-Boigny is committed and he has his prestige,

integrity, and the honor of his country at stake if he does not comply with his pledged word. Only time will tell whether he means what he says and what he means. [end recording]

NPRA Minister Hails U.S. View on ECOMOG

*AB1211135092 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Text] Overseas and Information Minister, Joe Molba, has welcomed the declaration by the United States State Department that ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is partial in the Liberian conflict and has lost its credibility as a peacekeeping force. In an interview today, Minister Molba expressed delight that at last God has shown to the American Government that rather than serving as a professional peacekeeping force, ECOMOG, an intervention force, has resorted to taking sides within the Liberian conflict, with the Monrovia-based government, AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], and so-called black berets which has caused serious devastation in Liberia.

The information boss also praised the efforts of the U.S. State Department in seeking for UN or OAU approval for a peacekeeping force to be sent to Liberia to replace the present ECOMOG contingent that has turned into a faction. The declaration by the U.S. State Department was contained in an interview with the U.S. undersecretary of state for African affairs, Mr. Herman Cohen.

Niger

Libyan Delegation Ends Working Visit

*AB0911102892 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0545 GMT 5 Nov 92*

[Text] The Libyan delegation's three-day working visit to our country ended on 4 November. The delegation, which was led by the Libyan minister of justice and interior, first held discussions with senior officials of the transition, and later a working session with our country's delegation, which was led by Finance and Planning Minister Laoual Chaffani. At the end of this meeting, the Libyan delegation stated its country's desire to pursue the policy of banking and financial cooperation with Niger. Mr. Chaffani, on his part, expressed the hope that the meeting would make it possible to consider issues of the common interest to the two countries.

Prime Minister, Parties Discuss Elections

*AB1311071192 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Text] Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou met a delegation of eight political parties this morning to discuss security and the socio-political situation in the country. After the audience, the delegation made the following statement:

[Begin unidentified spokesman recording] We are a group of eight political parties with the same desire for change, a change which, in the eyes of these parties, is unavoidable. We will come back to this very important issue in the coming days. Concerning our meeting with the prime minister, we focused on the rebellion in our country. We raised a number of issues and asked him about the deliberation proceedings and prospects. We believe that the proceedings must move very quickly so that the elections can take place in an entirely peaceful climate. I must say that given the current situation, we are concerned by what we have seen. We also talked about releasing some hostages who are leaders of political parties here and in the interior. We asked for their unconditional release, if there are no charges against them, so that they could, if necessary, participate in the electoral process with their names filed as candidates. We also discussed a number of issues relating to the rebellion and the expulsion of our nationals from Algeria—a figure of 3,500 people has been quoted. This is a real source of concern which we could easily link to what is happening in the north of the country.

Another matter of concern was, for example, the Algerian ambassador presenting his credentials. We learned that the ambassador has been here for almost two months and has not been able to do this. We asked the prime minister about this and he explained the situation to us.

We also discussed the elections with the prime minister, especially with respect to the deadline for filing candidacies. We feel that [word indistinct] the 16th deadline is legally and practically speaking, unacceptable. It would be better to extend it, especially after the adoption of the Constitution.

Another issue relating to the election deadline is that, even though we agree with the date set by the prime minister—which should be respected—we nonetheless said that we were concerned with the electoral lists both in the interior and in (?Niamey) because they are not yet ready. As for respecting the deadlines, we are preoccupied—as I told you—because in a week, that is, on 16 November, all the candidates will be asked to submit their documents, and that is practically impossible. Therefore, we asked that the deadline be postponed to 5 December. [end recording]

Nigeria

Radio on Outcome of American Presidential Election

AB0611141792 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Mohamed Okorejo commentary]

[Text] The fact that Democrat Bill Clinton won the American presidential election by a landslide showed that Americans wanted change so badly. It was their own way of putting a halt to the exploits of George Bush and

reminding him that they could do with a more solid economic base at home rather than a larger-than-life image abroad.

It seems that the Americans also got weary of the Republicans after 12 years at the White House with little or nothing to show for sound socioeconomic achievements. In casting their votes, it appears the Americans remembered with nostalgia the style of democratic incumbents at the White House. They could not forget so soon how John Kennedy restored the American pride by placing home affairs on a comparable footing with foreign issues.

Reactions from all over seem to indicate that the larger world heaved a sigh of relief at the outcome of the election. It had just been parading as the greatest protagonist of the American concept of police of the world and a diehard political chauvinist. What the result really showed is that the American people have taken back their country because George Bush became too outlandish and too far asfield, forgetting the needs of his people in his quest for world supremacy.

In this game of his, he actually alienated the American people with the rest of the world. What George Bush did not know—or is it that he refused to acknowledge—is that he was alone in a world of his own. While the American suffered in silence over his antics and clear sense of mindirection, the larger world tolerated him or played along with him in apparent awe of the American Eagle.

Indeed, George Bush allowed his success in the Gulf War and his pathological hatred for Saddam Husayn to becloud his sense of international decorum and responsibility to his people. If he had called for elections soon after the Gulf War, he would have beaten any opponent hands down.

But having gone through the apprehension and rigors of the war, the euphoria soon died down as the realities of the aftermath started to take their toll. It soon dawned on the American people that there was no need to feel unnecessarily triumphant about the war because its economic implications were too much for the Americans.

And as if that was not enough, George Bush was still spoiling for war with Iraq and increasing America's involvement in all the trouble spots of the world. That, certainly, was the last straw that broke the camel's back. So, as it seems, the politics of unity and togetherness won the race, and not the politics of division, hate, and insensitivity to the plight of the people.

Still, there is something good to be said for George Bush. He was the president who saw the end of the Cold War and a drastic check on the arms race. In spite of his apparent loss of direction, he has done a lot for mankind with the deft manipulation of the Eastern bloc in bringing them into civilized coexistence with the rest of the world.

Bill Clinton's problem now is the American economy. He rode to power on the wings of improved economic base for his country. He will do well to address this issue promptly. And that is not to say that he should neglect foreign matters, because come to think of it, America is very relevant for a stable world. Clinton was entrenched in the hope that he can to make a new beginning by addressing the challenges of the end of the Cold War more seriously and charter hope for a new century.

He has to face the problems too long ignored because, still, there is a place called home. [Words indistinct] the American message is epitomized by the crushing defeat of George Bush. It was a paradox of sadness and joy as the baton changes hands. Bill Clinton [words indistinct] welcome to the White House, he will be wise to remember all the promises he made to win the confidence of the ordinary American. The promises also represent the need for change, which was the pivot of his campaign. And that is the change which the American people and the rest of the world expect of the 42d president of America.

Senegal

Casamance Separatists Kill Seven, Wound Two

AB1211160092 Paris AFP in French 1354 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Dakar, 12 Nov (AFP)—Seven fishermen from a Casamance village (south of Senegal) were killed and two others wounded Wednesday [11 November] night during an attack by Casamance separatists, the Ziguinchor Gendarmerie reported today. The attack occurred at La Pointe Saint-Georges, which is situated at the estuary of the Casamance River.

The same source explained that the seven dead people were indigenes of northern Senegal. The attackers fled by sea, the Gendarmerie added. [passage omitted]

Sierra Leone

Government Releases Six Political Detainees

AB1211130392 Paris AFP in English 1039 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Text] Freetown, Nov 11 (AFP)—The Sierra Leone military government of Captain Valentine Strasser on Wednesday announced the release of six political detainees held after his May 29 coup.

Those released were Sanie Sesay, former chairman of the parastatal Sierra Leone state lottery company, Jon Kamanda, former managing director of the state-owned

National Diamond Mining Company, Ernest Ndomahina, former resident minister, Southern Province, Sahr Allieu, former internal affairs minister, Sannah Marah, former managing director of the National Development Bank, and Eya Mbayo, former information minister.

Mbayo was released on humanitarian grounds and ordered confined to his house in the capital.

The government said that all the released persons are to surrender their passports and are restricted to the capital unless they have written permission to travel beyond this area.

Togo

Eyadema Says Transition Has Lasted 'Too Long'

AB1211214092 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Excerpts] A march was organized this morning at Lome II in support of the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, by the [name indistinct] Foundation. About 1,500 handicapped people visited President Eyadema's private residence this morning. In a statement, the handicapped people encouraged and supported the head of state, urging him to continue his efforts to restore the peace and security which the Togolese people have enjoyed for almost a quarter century now. The problems relating to the choice of votes or the Rally of the Togolese People, party state, the present political crisis, and unemployment were discussed by the handicapped people. [passage omitted]

In his response, the president of the Republic thanked and congratulated the handicapped for the courage they have shown by coming to his Lome II private residence. [passage omitted] Our salvation lies in national unity, the head of state stressed. If there is unity, there is peace and stability.

Moving to the country's current political situation, the head of state expressed his great concern over the deterioration of the national economy because of a transition which has not ended. This transition, he recalled, should have ended on 20 August at midnight, in accordance with the National Conference, which stipulates, clearly, that at any rate, it must not be more than one year. If we have agreed to postpone it until 31 December, the head of state said, it is because we have the feeling that in a democracy we have to give priority to dialogue and consultations. This transition, however, which has lasted too long, must come to an end and all the elections must be organized before 31 December. Togo must regain peace and unity, which is a necessary prerequisite for its harmonious development. Let us jealously guard our achievements. We know what we already have, but we never know what we shall have, the head of state concluded.

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